THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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LOUISVI[illegible]
PUBLISHED BY
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JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Daily, delivered in the city....$10 00
Daily, by mail, in advance..... 8 00
Country daily..... 6 00
Tri-Weekly..... 5 00
Weekly, in advance, single copy..... 2 00
In clubs of five or over..... 1 50
☞ Remittances by mail in registered letters at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, changeable weekly, per annum.....$40 00
do do 3 times a week, per annum... 60 00
do do 1 time do do 100 00

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.
Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.
Announcing candidates, $1 per week for each name.
Yearly advertisers pay quarterly, all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.
Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.
Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 30 cents per line: these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.
No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.
Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for the first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement.
Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.
Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal charged as extra price.
ADVANCED RATES.—*In Weekly Journal*—Each square 10 lines or less), first insertion.....$1 00
Each continuance..... 50
Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.
No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, Jan. 8th.* Frank Greney and James Hynes, robbing Wm. Gray. Bail of each in $500 to answer for felony.

William Gray and Thomas Beckel, assault on Barney McElvogue. Bail of each in $100 to answer.

DEPARTURE OF MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL. The British steam gunboat Rinaldo, with Messrs. Mason and Slidell and their two secroteries on board, sailed from Provincetown, Mass., for England on Wednesday afternoon. The Boston Journal, referring to the removal of the four prisoners from Fort Warren, says:

The arrangement for their removal was very quietly made, and nothing was known in this city in regard to the affair until the hour arrived for their departure. The steam tugboat Starlight was employed by the Government to convey the prisoners to Provincetown, Cape Cod, where they are to be transferred to the British gunboat Rinaldo, which arrived at that port on Tuesday night.

In accordance with the above plan of releasing the rebels, the tugboat Starlight left this city shortly before ten o'clock on Wednesday forenoon and stopped at Fort Warren, where she took on board Mason and Slidell and their two secretaries. After receiving their baggage, &c., the tug proceeded on her way to sea, leaving the fort about eleven o'clock. The whole affair was conducted without any display, in perfect quiet, and in the ordinary manner of conveying passengers.

The Rinaldo carries 16 guns, and her unexpected arrival at Provincetown created quite a sensation, many believing she came on a hostile mission. This is the first English naval vessel that has been at that port since 1815.

RECRUITING AGENT FOR INDIANA.—Col. John S. Simonson, late of the 3d regiment of cavalry in the United States army, has been assigned to the post of general superintendent of the recruiting service in the State of Indiana for the volunteers. Col. Simonson has been a citizen of Indiana, having his residence in Clark county for forty-five years. He has been a member of both branches of the General Assembly, and in 1845 was the Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was appointed a Captain in the regular service on the 27th of May, 1846, assigned to Col. Persifer F. Smith's regiment of riflemen, and served under Gen. Scott on the line from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, since which he has been a part of the time in the passes of the Rocky Mountains in the cavalry service. He also served on the Niagara frontier in the late war with England.

THE MISSION OF MASON AND SLIDELL TO EUROPE.—It appears by recent statements of Jefferson Davis, announcements in the Charleston Mercury, and indications in the European papers, that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were despatched to the Courts of London and Paris, on a mission of the very highest importance—no less a one than of offering to open the ports of the South altogether, and granting free trade to foreign nations, for the next five years, besides submitting the Southern Confederacy to a joint protectorate of England and France. Despatches to M. Thouvenel to this effect are said to have been actually delivered; but he declined considering them until the arrival of the rebel ambassadors themselves.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.—With the exception of Washington and the elder Napoleon, leaders of armies have always been accustomed to retiring their forces, during the cold months of the year, into winter quarters. The New York Herald says that the army of the North has no similar intention. Precisely during the months of January and February the extraordinary spectacle will be exhibited to the world of naval and military operations on the most comprehensive and extended scale ever recorded in history. The great Northern avalanche is just about working itself loose from the pinnacle on which it has hitherto been poised, and will shortly be precipitated with irresistible force upon the rebel States, sweeping away every obstacle before it.

LEXINGTON CITY ELECTION.—The following municipal officers were elected in Lexington on Saturday last: C. T. Worley, Mayor; S. S. Goodloe, City Attorney; J. W. Cochran, Treasurer; Asa Eden, Assessor; J. S. Miller, Keeper Poor and Workhouse; Augustus Dimond, Captain Night Police. Councilmen—Messrs. Rich'd Marsh, Philip E. Yeiser, and John T. Millar. Messrs. Issac W. Scott, Joseph Milward, jr., and Simpson Oots. Messrs. Farmer Dewees, Rob't Peter, and D. F. Wolf. Messrs. George W. Norton, William McCracken, and Squire Bassett.

☞ The Fond du Lac (Wis.) Press says the Atwater cannon has been finished at the foundery of Messrs. Peacock & White, and the first trial to ascertain the range of the gun was had on Saturday. At an elevation of only two degrees, a two pound ball was thrown a distance of over two miles, counting to the spot where it first struck, and was found on the lake ice a considerable distance beyond—a result alike satisfactory to the inventor and the makers.

☞ An order from the Paymaster-General has been issued, directing that Major McDowell, headquarters Columbus, pay all the troops in Ohio and Michigan; Major McPhail, headquarters Wheeling, pay all in Western Virginia; and Major Larred, headquarters Louisville, pay all in Kentucky. To these, ranking paymasters, all others in their Departments will report.

FIRE AT HENDERSON.—We learn from the Evansville Journal that a disastrous fire occurred at Henderson last Sunday morning. The fire broke out in the tobacco warehouse of Kerr & Co., of Liverpool, and the warehouse, containing $9,000 worth of tobacco, with a dwelling house adjoining, were totally consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

☞ Messrs. J. W. Kelso and J. I. R. Boyd, have commenced the publication of a sprightly little tri-weekly sheet at Somerset, Ky., entitled the Camp Journal. We have received the first number, which is dated January 11th, but it contains little news with reference to the situation at Somerset. Zollicoffer was then stationed ten miles from Somerset with a force of nine thousand men.

ASSASSINATION OF A SOLDIER.—John C. Halter, a bugler in the 4th U. S. Cavalry, was shot and mortally wounded in Washington on Friday last by Captain Thomas Turner, without provocation. Turner was arrested. Although but 22 years of age, Halter had been in the service nine years, and was a sober, industrious, efficient soldier. Turner, the wretch, should be hanged.

GEN. REYNOLDS.—The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal in announcing the resignation of Gen. J. J. Reynolds, of that State, says he has been compelled to adopt that course in consequence of the death of his late partner and brother, E. H. Reynolds, and the condition of his private affairs.

☞ On Christmas day a couple were married in the jail at Cleveland, Ohio, by a clergyman who is also under arrest there.

☞ An important change has been made in the uniform of our troops. Sky blue cloth is to be substituted for dark blue for the pants of officers and privates of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry arms of service. The saving in the cost of indigo will be very great.

☞ The injuries received by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, from a fall a short time since, are said to be more serious than at first represented. The hip bone was fractured, which his physicians think will cost him a six months' confinement.

☞ Col. Mark Munday's regiment of infantry (the 23d Kentucky) has been ordered to report to Gen. Buell, at this city. The ladies of Newport, Ky., have presented Col. Munday's regiment a stand of colors.

☞ A Turin latter contradicts the statement that Kossuth is a prey to consumption. He is in excellent health.

THE REBEL GENERAL WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—There seems to have been among many parties since the commencement of the rebellion a mistaken idea as to which of the two military officers, of nearly similar names, left the cause of the Union at the commencement of our national troubles. The one who did leave has since committed suicide, and we find the error of the name still continues. The names of the officers are Philip St. George Cooke and Philip St. George Cocke. The question therefore is, "which is which and which is the other." We have already given short notices of the two men, but as the survivor is a Brigadier General of the United States army and a good soldier," it may be somewhat necessary again to give a sketch of each of the parties in question:

The following has been sent to the New York Herald by a retired officer of Colonel St. George Cooke's regiment:

The Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cocke, of Virginia, who recently committed suicide in the rebel army, was not a graduate of the Military Academy, as is stated, but he is confounded with another of the same name, who is a graduate from Virginia since 1827, and who since 1833 has been a dragoon officer, and now commands all the regular cavalry under General McClellan on the Potomac. This explanation will be read by thousands with joy.

P. S. See Captain Cullum's Register of Graduates, Military Academy.

In one way the writer is correct, and that is, the rebel officer is not the St. George Cocke spoken of by many of the journalists of the United States; but in another way he is in error, as will be shown by the following sketch:

Philip St. George Cocke was a native of Virginia, and entered the Military Academy as a cadet in 1828. He stood number six in his class, and on the 1st of July, 1832, was brevetted a Second Lieutenant of the 2d regiment of artillery. He was appointed Adjutant, which position he filled during the years 1833 and 1834, and on the 1st of April of the latter year he resigned all connection with the army of the United States. As a military man he was not heard of again until he joined the rebel ranks, in which he has made for himself no particular mark. The news of his suicide has but recently reached us. This officer is Brigadier General Philip St. George Cocke, of the rebel army.

Philip St George Cocke is also a native of Virginia. He entered the Military Academy in 1823, five years before the last described. On the 1st of July, 1827, he entered the army as a brevet Second Lieutenant of the Sixth infantry; was appointed Adjutant in 1832 and 1833; fought in the battle of Bad Axe which put a period to the First Lieutenancy of the First dragoons, March, 1833, and to the Captaincy in May, 1835. He acted as Lieutenant Colonel commanding a battalion of Iowa and Missouri volunteers in California during the Mexican war, from the 13th of October, 1846, to the 16th of July, 1847. On the 16th of February, 1847, he was promoted to the majority of the Second dragoons, and on the 20th of the same month was brevetted as Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious conduct in California. These ranks were conferred on him by Congress in March, 1849, his commission being dated back. On the 15th of July, 1853, he was made a full Lieutenant Colonel, and commanded, and became distinguished in the conflicts which took place on the 8th of April, 1854, with the Apechs Indians, in New Mexico. He is the author of a work, published in Philadelphia, entitled "Scenes and Adventures in the Army." On the 14th of June, 1858, he was made Colonel of the Second regiment of cavalry, which rank he held when he recently returned from the Indian Territory. On the 22d of November, 1861, he was promoted to a Brigadier Generalship of the regular army, with command of all the regular cavalry, which force he now commands in the vicinity of the capital.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER'S ADVENTURES IN AMERICA.—In one of Mr. Wood's letters from Europe to the Albany Evening Journal, the following anecdotes are told:

Sir John Wilson, a veteran General, to whom I was introduced, said that he received seven wounds (then Captain Wilson) on the Niagara frontier, in 1814, and was brought, wounded, with General Scott to Albany, where he remained several weeks, and was then taken to Pittsfield. He spoke warmly of General Scott's gallantry and generosity. He also remembers, gratefully, the kind attentions of his American surgeon (Dr. Thomas, of Poughkeepsie,) who entered the army about the time General Scott was appointed a Captain.

Sir John related several incidents that occurred on his way to Albany. A few miles west of Canendaigua, at a tavern, he was annoyed by a Yankee, who came into his room, sat down, and asked all sorts of questions, many of them in bad taste, if not impertinent. Before leaving, Capt. Wilson asked for porter, but it could not be obtained. Some hours afterwards, as the wounded officer was journeying eastward, he was overtaken by the Yankee, who said: "Well, Captain, I s'pose you did not expect to see me again?" The officer replied "That he neither expected nor desired to see him again." "Well," responded the Yankee, "never mind that. I heard you say you wanted porter, and I have brought you some;" then, producing a bottle and tumbler, poured out and handed it to the Captain, who drank it, was refreshed, and offered, with his thanks, payment. "I don't want no pay for that nor three six bottles. What we Americans want is to whip the British, and then treat them well afterwards, 'specially if they are wounded."

This incident, said Sir John, with its extreme kindness of all classes to him, led him to cherish pleasant recollections of America, and to pray devoutly that the horrors of another war between kindred, who ought to be friends, may be averted.

☞ A DANGEROUS MAN.—The New York Herald is thus severe upon Dr. Russell, the American correspondent of the London Times:

The recently published leading articles of the London Times on American affairs clearly indicate that the information it makes use of with such bitter malevolence is furnished to it through another channel than the published letters of its correspondent or the New York newspapers. It has an informer in our midst who consigns to the editor, marked "private," what he would not dare to include in his public correspondence. If the United States has one enemy greater than another at the present time it is the spy in question. We have no doubt who the dangerous man is; his name, we believe, is Russell. All that he may consider weak spots in our government and social and political system are carefully pointed out by him, with suggestions for the manner of attacking them. All that he can gather likely by publication in England to aggravate the feelings of the British people and incense the government against us he retails with exaggerations for the guidance of leading article writers. It is impossible to calculate the amount of mischief which such a man may accomplish, when, as in this case, the materials supplied are used by able but malicious and unscrupulous writers like himself. We attribute nearly all our recent trouble with England to the London Times acting upon the private information supplied by its special correspondent, who has proved himself a mere scandal-monger and trafficker in dry platitudes and wilful misrepresentations. As long as he remains in this country he will do more to endanger our peace with Great Britain than any other man, and conspire by every possible means to injure us in the eyes of Europe and cause a permanent disruption of the Union. A more dangerous spy would be impossible.

SENSIBLE CANADIANS.—The Cobourg Sun copies "with pleasure" the following from the Kingston Whig:

No matter what the news may be of the action the British Government may take of the Mason and Slidell affair, we entreat our readers not to fret their fat with any dread of a war between Great Britain and the United States. Sensible men are at the head of both governments, and know the horrors of war too well to hasten into it without adequate cause. Whatever might be thought of the war at home, it would be very unpopular in Canada. It is all very well for us to poke up the Yankees with a long stick when they brag of their victories, and the press feeds its readers with "flip doodle," but to fight with them is beyond expectation. They are our neighbors and best customers. Many of us are connected with them in ties of blood and love of business. They are a kind, hospitable, intelligent race of people—if they would not brag so much—are our kindred, and the idea of cutting each other's throats is utterly out of the question.—

THE LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.—The Lake Superior copper mines show, for the year just closed, a very considerable reduction in yield as compared with 1860. In the last named period the product shipped was 150,000 tons, while that of 1861 is but 40,000 tons. The capital invested in the mines, including railways, furnaces, etc., is stated by the Marquette News to be $2,286,000, and in return for this there has already been sent to market 442,000 tons of ore, valued at $4,320,000 before its shipment from Marquette. The average cost of mining is estimated at 50 cents per ton.

AUDITOR'S REPORT,

Showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Louisville for the month of December, 1861.

RECEIPTS.

Thos. T. Summers—		
On account of City taxes, E. D..	$12,554 88	
On account of House of Refuge tax, E. D.....	1,200 00	$13,754 88
K. P. Thixton—		
On account of city taxes, W. D.	12,369 71	
On account of House of Refuge tax, W. D.....	1,000 00	
On account of Gas tax, W. D....	772 32	
		14 372 03
O. T. May—		
On account of Water tax, E. D..		2,923 51
D. McPherson—		
On account of Water tax, W. D.		3,300 00
Portland wharf.....	166 25	
Straden's wharf.....	86 10	
City wharf.....	822 91	
Groceries.....	275 00	
Stores.....	498 01	
Drays.....	74 00	
Wagons.....	38 00	
Hacks.....	45 00	
Carts.....	41 00	
Confectioners.....	20 00	
Taverns.....	600 00	
Coffeehouses.....	982 50	
Insurance offices.....	100 00	
Shows and exhibitions.....	15 00	
Lottery offices.....	400 00	
Beerhouses.....	52 50	
Livery stables.....	15 00	
Billiard tables.....	200 00	
Pedlars.....	15 00	
Coal dealers.....	522 31	
Auctioneers.....	3 00	
Slave fines.....	14 92	
Back taxes.....	171 20	
		5,079 37
Receipts		$42,428 79
Cash in sinking fund, December 1, 1861.....		25,452 45
Warrants outstanding, December 1, 1861.....		31,575 72
		$99,456 96

EXPENSES.

Repairing streets, E. D.—		
Per Inspector's report.....		212 12
Interceptions E. D., per Inspector's report.....		602 50
Cleaning streets, W. D., per Inspector's report.....		287 87
Repairing streets, W. D., per Inspector's report.....		540 79
Intersections W. D., per Inspector's report.....		211 68
Fire Department—		
Paid salaries and expenses for Nov. 1861, per report of Chief,	1,705 29	
Paid salary of Warden Portland Fire Co. for Nov.....	33 33	
		1,738 62
Pumps—		
Paid J. O. Salsbury for repairing pump, W. D.....	468 00	
Paid J. Summers for repairing pumps, E. D.....	402 00	
Paid J. O. Salsbury for new pump, Tenth and Main.....	37 50	
		907 50
Police—		
Paid salary of Clerk of Police for Nov.....	45 00	
Paid salary Jud. City Court for Nov.....	18 75	
Paid salary Marshal City Court for Nov.....	41 66	
Paid salary Chief of Police for Nov.....	83 33	
Paid J. E. Vincent services in April and May.....	29 50	
Paid salaries of Police for Nov., per report of Henry Dent, Clerk.....	2,388 50	
		2,579 74
Old Liabilities—		
Paid A. Hadsell for police services last year.....	18 00	
Paid E. W. Rupert execution vs. City in Jud. City Court, suit No. 4,089.....	127 97	
		145 97
Alms House—		
Paid salaries and supplies for Nov.....		473 89
City Officers—		
Paid salaries of same for Nov....		859 14
Hospital—		
Paid salaries and supplies for Out and In Doors.....		1,470 08
Workhouse—		
Paid salaries and supplies for October.....	555 58	
Paid salaries and supplies for November.....	730 77	
		1,286 39
Stationery—		
Paid C. Gernaso & Bro. for five books of Auditor's Warrants..		85 00
Engineer's Department—		
Paid salary of George Seidel, City Engineer, for Nov.....	105 00	
Paid salary of T. P. Shanks, Assistant City Engineer, for Nov.	30 00	
Paid J. C. Johnson, rodman, for Nov.....	30 00	
Paid T. V. Overall, rodman, for Nov.....	30 00	
		197 00
Military Defences—		
Paid for guarding Magazine in Nov.....		105 00
House of Refuge tax for 1861—		
Paid on this account, per resolution of Council, approved Aug. 8, 1861.....		600 00
Incidental Expenses—		
Paid salary of Judge of County Court for November.....	114 48	
Paid Commissioners for expenses of court house to June, 1862...	562 67	
Paid Gosnell & Scott, for ice for city office.....	30 40	
Paid for iron railing in Clerk's office.....	10 80	
Paid Sergeant-at-arms, for 11 of A. for ten nights.....	10 00	
Paid Sergeant-at-arms, for 11 of C. for ten nights.....	10 00	
Paid Harrison & Bennett, for legal services rendered city..	80 00	
Paid Hall Irvine, for kindling wood for janitor.....	5 00	
		635 85
Markethouses—		
Paid salaries of marketmasters for November.....	197 00	
Paid Geo. Morris, for repairs....	5 00	
		202 00
Sinking Fund—		
Paid salary of Jo. Jeans for November.....		62 50
Interest Sinking Fund—		
Paid semi-annual interest on 3 city bonds to Lytle's heirs, for wharf, with bank commissions and exchange due January 1, 1862.....		787 82
Interest City Riverside—		
Paid semi-annual interest on 75 city bonds to Public Schools, with bank commissions and exchange due January 1, 1862.		2,373 85
Bills Payable—		
Paid city's note to Louisville Water Company.....	3,000 00	
Paid city's note to Louisville Water Company.....	3,000 00	
Paid city's note to Bank of Kentucky, on account of military.	2,500 00	
		8,500 00
Coffeehouses—		
Refunded W. O. Bulan, paid by him for license rejected.....		5 00
Bonds—		
Redeemed two bonds, Nos. 35 and 24, given to House of Refuge		2,000 00
		$94,729 61
Cash in Sinking Fund December 31, 1861.....		38,205 51
Warrants outstanding December 31, 1861.....		31,031 82
		$99,456 94

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts for month.....	$42,428 79
Total expenses for month.....	24,729 61
City certificates outstanding December 31, 1861.....	31,575 72

To the Hon. Mayor and General Council of the City of Louisville:

Very respectfully, HARRY STUCKEY, City Auditor.

MILITARY VARIETIES.
Officers and Soldiers, by call in at
C. PROAL'S
Military and Saddlery Warerooms,
217 Third st., between Main and Market,
Sign of the Golden Saddle,
Will find the greatest variety of articles for their comfort to be found in this city or elsewhere.
PRICES LOW.
☞ Open until 9 o'clock at night. j6

WHISKY—
75 bbls extra Rectified Whisky;
25 bbls double extra Rectified Whisky;
50 bbls copper distilled do do;
75 bbls fine old Bourbon do;
95 bbls fine old Rye do;
In store and for sale by
j5 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

BRANDY—
20 bbls pure A. Seignette Brandy;
20 hhlpes Cognac do;
10 hhlpes Rochelle do;
10 hhlpes Otard, Dupuy, & Co. Brandy; do;
30 bbls R. L. do;
In store and for sale by
j6 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

HITE & SMALL
Are now offering GREAT INDUCEMENTS to CASH BUYERS in their entire Stock of
CARPETS,
Curtain Material,
SHADES, CORNICES, BANDS,
Marseilles Spreads,
LINEN GOODS, DRUGGETS,
FAMILY BLANKETS,
With every variety of
House Furnishings, all of late imports,
Our terms being for CASH ONLY.
Purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to make an examination of our stock.
HITE & SMALL,
Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse,
Main st., between Third and Fourth,
j4 Third door west Bank of Louisville.

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
Corner of Fourth and Main streets,
UNDER THE NATIONAL HOTEL.
150 DOZEN ARMY GAUNTLETS;
100 DO DO OVER-SHIRTS;
200 DO DO UNDER-SHIRTS;
200 DO DO CAPS (NET WOLLEN);
ALSO,
EVERY STYLE OF FINE CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Weekly receipts of the above Goods from our Large House in New York.
j3 SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—100 bbls Extra Family Flour (Mauckport Mills) received on consignment and for sale by
j3 TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.

GOOD NEWS!
THE REBELLION "PLAYED OUT," with the New "Game of the Rebellion," a very exciting and interesting Game of Cards. Price 40 cts.
j4 L. A. CIVILL.

NEW MILITARY BOOKS;
A LARGE SUPPLY OF PORT-FOLIOS, various sizes;
POCKET LINES, UNION STATIONERY, &c.;
As low as the lowest.
L. A. CIVILL.

A FREE GIFT.
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
WHAT THE FEDERAL TROOPS ARE FIGHTING TO SUSTAIN.
HOW OUR SOLDIERS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO FIGHT.

It is a singular fact that a large majority of the people of the United States are unacquainted with the great importance of the cause for which the soldiers of the Union are fighting. Let every man and woman throughout the United States carefully read and study the Constitution of the United States, they will become convinced of the holiness of our cause and of the wickedness of those who are striving to overthrow this grand palladium of freedom.

We truly believe, that, had the reading of the Constitution been adopted as a daily lesson in every school throughout the United States, the doctrines of secession and States rights would never have attained the position of a political question; nor would the country have been called upon to mourn for the unfortunate wrangling and misconstructions that have arisen, and which so many of our statesmen have lost their time in attempting its interpretation.

Millions of our citizens have never thoroughly studied the Constitution, and, even at the present time, when it is the duty of every citizen of this country to inform himself of the rights and privileges secured to him, under its protecting arm, it is not in one household in five hundred. In view, therefore, of correcting this great oversight, and to furnish every man, woman, and child throughout the United States with the means of studying this great palladium of liberty, and to protect us against future false doctrines and political disasters,

DRS. RADWAY & CO.

present to the American public, free of charge, the Constitution of the United States of America, neatly bound, together with an improved Almanac for the year 1862, called "Dr. Radway's Constitutional Almanac." As soon as practicable, Dr. Radway's agents, in every village and town throughout the Union, will be furnished with a supply for free circulation. A copy of the same will be sent to all who will inclose a stamp for the payment of postage.

DRUGGISTS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWSDEALERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, DESIROUS OF AIDING US IN DISTRIBUTING TO THE PEOPLE THE CONSTITUTIONAL ALMANAC, ARE INVITED TO SEND IN THEIR ORDERS. NO CHARGE WILL BE MADE FOR THE SAME.

We also invite the people of the Canadas, British Provinces, and, in fact, all who can read the English language throughout the world, to accept as gifts from us our Constitutional Almanac.

WE WILL SEND TO ANY ONE WHO IS WILLING TO PAY THE POSTAGE ON IT A COPY; OR, IF THE CITIZENS OF ANY TOWN OR VILLAGE WILL ACCEPT FROM 100 TO 500 COPIES, WE WILL FURNISH THEM FREE OF CHARGE, BEING CONVINCED THAT IF OUR FOREIGN FRIENDS WILL CAREFULLY READ THE CONSTITUTION, THEY WILL BECOME SATISFIED THAT OUR PEOPLE, IN SUPPORTING OUR GOVERNMENT IN WIPING OUT THIS FOUL BLOT OF SECESSION FROM OUR ESCUTCHEON, ARE NOT ONLY RIGHT, BUT ARE ESTABLISHING ON A SOUND BASIS THE FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

RADWAY & CO.,
83 JOHN STREET, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

☞ Orders by mail promptly filled. d23 d1m

HOW OUR SOLDIERS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO FIGHT.
HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

Health and discipline are the most important elements in an army to insure success. Discipline without health will prove as ineffectual as shot without powder. Health is the propelling force of the army, and is the symbol of victory.

It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the system of medication best adapted for the protection of soldiers against sickness, as well as that known to be the most speedy and effectual in restoring the sick to health, without regard to professional prejudice, be adopted.

This is no time for medical martinets to quibble about professional dignity. All the dignity the profession can bring to bear will neither prevent sickness among the troops nor cure those afflicted. Our armies, to be successful, must be kept in a healthy condition; and the most sure means of securing this desideratum is through the remedial powers of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

which has already proved itself in over fifty regimenta, now at the front in the Chicago service, to be a positive preventive against sickness in the form of

CHILLS AND FEVER,	FEVER AND AGUE,
BILIOUS FEVER,	TYPHOID FEVER,
DIARRHŒA,	DYSENTERY,
SMALL POX,	MEASLES,

and other malarious and infectious diseases.

Bear in mind, we say, that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will protect the troops exposed to these diseases against attacks. Now, it is conceded by all the medical men in our army that they have no reliable means to prevent attacks of these diseases; neither have they any positive assurance of curing the sick; but, on the contrary, the majority of the sick, seized with fever and ague, typhoid, bilious, and other fevers, either die or linger along, until they are reduced to mere wrecks and walking skeletons. Experience has established the fact that the treatment of calomel, quinine, and mercury in cases of fever and ague, typhoid fever, and other fevers of this class, is more injurious to the camp than to private practice. When we take into consideration that canvas walls and exposure to heavy dews and the malaria from pools of water and damp grounds, prove but a poor shelter for sick, we can readily conjecture that the penalties of mercurial and quinine treatment will, in the majority of cases, be exhibited in the form of rheumatism, neuralgia, pains and stiffness in the joints, engorgement of the liver, jaundice, yellow jaundice, dyspepsia, pleurisy, coughs, colds, &c., which will cling to the unfortunate patient for years.

IN DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES

the soldier has a positive preventive against attacks of these diseases.

Let every soldier carry a bottle of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IN HIS KNAPSACK.

And when exposed to wet, damp and chilly weather, or encamped in malarious districts, take a teaspoonful, in half a cup of water, as a drink, early in the morning before eating, and three or four times during the day; and if on picket or guard duty occasionally during the night, he will escape all sickness, and continue to enjoy good health.

WHEN SICK

let Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulating Pills be used according to the directions, and the patient will soon recover. Dr. Radway's Remedies make a perfect cure

In cases of

RHEUMATISM,	NEURALGIA,
LUMBAGO,	SCIATICA,
HOARSENESS,	DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,	COUGHS,
TOOTHACHE,	HEADACHE,
SORE THROAT,	DIFFICULT
ROBBED TEETH,	BREATHING,
SWELLINGS OF THE JOINTS,	CHILBLAINS,
&c., &c.	PAINS IN THE SIDE,
CROUP,	MEASLES,
BURNS,	SCALDS,
STRAINS,	WOUNDS,
SPRAINS,	WEAKNESS IN THE SPINE,

and in all cases where there is pain, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease and quickly cure the patient.

DUTY OF CIVILIANS.

Civilians having friends or relatives in the army should send them a few bottles of Radway's Ready Relief and a box of Radway's Pills. The Government makes no provision for these valuable remedies in the medical stores. The soldier depends upon his friends for a supply of these inestimable medicines. A bottle or two of the Ready Relief may save the life of your soldier friend.

ARMY INDORSEMENT.

We have received a large number of letters from army surgeons, officers, and privates who have derived benefits from the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Among the great number we have on file we refer to the following:

W. H. Tingley, M. D., Surgeon and Medical Director of the Excelsior Brigade.
Geo. B. Simpson, M. D., Surgeon Anderson Zouave Regiment.
Col. Hugh C. Hawkins, Ninth Regiment N. Y. V.
Col. Lyons, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.
Col. George Hall, Second Regiment Excelsior Brigade.
Col. Walker, Thirty-third Regiment N. Y. V.
Col. Tinnelli, McClellan Rifles.
Col. Wm. Oates, United States Army.
Major H. V. Dayton, Anderson Zouaves.
Major James M. Turner, First Regiment N. Y. V.
Col. Wm. Wilson, and his officers through T. W. Meighan, Esq., Wilson's Zouaves, Fort Pickens.

NOT ONE IN THE HOSPITAL.

We have the assurances of officers of over fifty regiments of the volunteer forces that there has not been a single man in their regiments who has used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF that has been sent to the hospital, nor has there, out of the great number of sick who have used this invaluable medicine, a death occurred.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

Every family should keep a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in the house. It is a positive preventive against sickness. If the sick will believe the patient iron pain, and will speedily cure the affected of the diseases and complaints it is prescribed for.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

are the best pills in use. They are the only perfect vegetable purgative substitute for calomel known. One to three of Radway's Pills will operate quicker than five to ten of the common drastic pills. No sickness at stomach, no griping pains follow their use; they leave the bowels regular and healthy. Let those who have been in the habit of using other pills make a trial of a few doses of Radway's Regulating Pills (coated with gum). Public attention is directed to

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

IT CURES, WITH ASTONISHING RAPIDITY,

Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rickets, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Nodes, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Mercurial Discharges from the Ears, Opthalmia, Itch, Constitutional Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout.

HUMORS AND SORES OF ALL KINDS,

and all diseases entailed from Small-Pox, Measles, Erysipelas, Fever and Ague, Yellow Typhus, and other Fevers, such as Dropsy, Deafness, Fits, Loss of Memory, &c.

When infants and young children are afflicted with Sores of the Gums, Cankers in the Mouth, Sore Heads, Ears, and Eyes, either from Worms, Teething, or any other causes,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

will speedily eradicate every particle of disease, and reinvest the child with health.

LADIES

afflicted with Falling of the Womb, Ulcers of the Womb, Discharges from the Uterus, Chlorosis, and all weakening discharges, may depend upon a speedy cure by the use of Radway's Renovating Resolvent.

In case of Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, the Resolvent, taken in connection with Radway's Pills and Ready Relief, will be found a quick and thorough cure.

NOTICE.

Dr. Radway's Remedies are sold by druggists in every village, town, and city in the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces. Price: 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 23 John street, New York.
F. WILDER, Agent, Louisville, Ky.
d23 dly&w1y

MEDICAL.

No More Private Diseases!

ALL THOSE AFFECTED WITH PRIVATE DISEASES or suffering from their consequences, and FEMALE DISEASES of every description, will find a rational and speedy cure by applying to DR. AGIL HAMCKMGHL. They will also find a sure PREVENTIVE against infection by the Syphilitic virus.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Scrofula, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, etc., will be treated with the greatest success.

Cancers and other Malignant Tumors

will be cured without knife or caustic by constitutional treatment.

☞ Office southwest corner of Market and Fourteenth streets.
sep13 dly

Dr. WM. PRICE

PROPOSES TO TREAT FISTULA UPON THE PRINCIPLE OF NO CURE NO PAY. In every instance the money will be refunded if the cure is not completed. Fifty dollars is the fee.

From two to eight weeks is as long a time as the doctor requires to perform a cure.

Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Piles, and all Chronic Diseases treated by Dr. Price.

No charge for medicines or attention if placed under his charge unless a cure is performed.

We, the undersigned, from personal knowledge, are able to state that Dr. Price can certainly and surely relieve the horrid effects of Onanism or Self-Pollution and perform a speedy cure in all of the diseases enumerated above. We have seen certificates from respectable persons certifying to cures enumerated performed by Dr. Price. We have no doubt of his ability to do all he proposes.

WILLIAM S. D. MCGOWAN,
Late Sheriff of Jefferson county, Ky.
LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Col. Commanding Kentucky Friends.
au16 d&w

GRAIN BOOTS.

Received on consignment an assortment of MENS SUPERIOR GRAIN CAVALRY BOOTS (8 inch back

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

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PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE:
Daily Journal, delivered in the City, $16 sent by mail, $9 if paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within three months; Country Daily, $5; Tri-Weekly, $3; for any period less than one year, $1 a month; Weekly, $2. Evening Bulletin, $6; if mailed, $4.

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GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1861.

RELEASE OF GOV. MOREHEAD.—It will be seen from our telegraphic despatches that the Hon. Chas. S. Morehead has been released from Fort Warren upon his parole. We sincerely rejoice at this intelligence, and we know that it will be the occasion of joy to Mr. M.'s thousands and thousands of personal friends everywhere. He is one of the most amiable and estimable of men, without, as far as we know, a personal enemy or ill-wisher in the world, and, although we do not believe him loyal at heart to the Government of the United States, we do not think he has ever said or done anything for which he should have been deprived of his liberty.

☞ The loyal citizens of Paducah and its vicinity, as well as at other points where it required armed occupation to put down the spirit of rebellion, are suffering great inconveniences on account of the stringent but necessary orders of the commanding General. It seems that all intercourse with the interior is prohibited, and this, in individual cases, may be very disagreeable, but it is the duty of Union men to ask themselves whether the great cause is not benefitted by such regulations. This treason has been most ingenious in its devices; information has been transmitted in the cigars of men and in the bodices of women. Where officers in command have been lenient, and allowed their judgments to yield before the importunities of friends to permit passes to be given, their confidence has been shamefully abused. It appears almost impossible to close the avenues through which intelligence is transmitted from the Federal camps to the rebels, and if therefore our officers feel themselves compelled to issue orders which, in effect, prohibit all intercourse, the true lovers of the Union should submit without open complaint, no matter to what extent they may be incommoded. The subject of granting passes has been fruitful of evil, and we have known such infamous means used in the endeavor to obtain them, that we can readily understand why a sweeping rule should be made to deny them altogether. At all events, when they are refused, loyal men should not impugn the motives of the commandants who show their firmness by resisting importunities. When our friends are placed in uncomfortable situations, separated from their families, or denied the privilege of trading with old customers in districts where the secession epidemic is raging, they are too apt to blame the watchful guardians of the common weal, instead of visiting their objurgations upon the guilty authors of the rebellion. We can remember when an entire portion of the city of New York was fenced and barricaded, to cut off the spread of yellow fever, and it was not esteemed unjust to debar persons from access to their own houses. The individual discomfort gave away before the great public good to be accomplished. So, too, there have been tearful watchers around the chambers of sickness, when the imperative orders of physicians denied all access to the patients. When convalescence restores us to their companionship, we bless the caution which, when it was exercised, we may have thought was harshness.

We must make up our minds to confide in the discretion of our commanding generals. If we not do to get angry and flare up at every denial of a request to pass through the lines or to send goods away. It is better that twenty good Union men should be disappointed than that one traitor should be enabled to carry important information or convey muchneeded articles to the rebel camps. We know that cases of great hardship are the certain effect of this inexorable military necessity, but the sacrifice should be cheerfully made.

The Nashville-Louisville Courier, of the 26th ult., says that when its Government extends to Louisville, the Editor of the Journal will hardly wait to see its full operation, or if he does, "it will be very short and summary."—*Exchange.*

We needed not this warning of the Southern organ that we should be hung very "summarily" if we were to fall into the hands of the civil or military authorities of the Southern Confederacy. However, if we live till the Southern Government "extends to Louisville," we guess we shall be as tired of life as ever the wandering Jew was and gladly die by hanging rather than not die at all.

We should, as we have said, expect nothing better than the rope from the "tender mercies" of the rebels, and it would be infinitely better to be roped out of the world than roped into the rebellion. Let them do their worst if ever their opportunity shall come, although our voice has at all times been on the side of forbearance toward the secessionists, although we have made personal exertions for the release of many of them in prison and procured the release of some, although we have offended some of our friends by opposing the various propositions for the confiscation of rebel property and advising the exercise of the utmost lenity toward them, although we have offended other friends by resisting that all the rebels in the United States should, even in these fearful times, enjoy all the guarantees of the constitution and the laws they are laboring to destroy, although we have unceasingly urged that the Southern outrages on persons and property should not be retaliated by the people or Government, and although we have maintained the position, that, even if the Southern rebels should arm thousands of negroes and Indians against us, our whole warfare against them ought to be conducted upon the highest principles of civilization and humanity—we say, although we have done all these things, and very many kindred things, we could expect, we should ask, no other reward than a very summary assassination if we were ever in the clutches of the rebel authorities.

We look for neither justice nor gratitude from men incapable of gratitude to the glorious old flag that has protected them from their childhood and that protected their rivers.

We shall kill the rebellion if we can. Let the notaries kill us if they can.

GENERAL SIGEL.—If this distinguished officer has resigned because his situation in Missouri was rendered intolerable or uncomfortable to him, we most earnestly hope that he will be appointed forthwith to a high command elsewhere. He has done gallant and good service, and we have now very few military men in whom the country has such strong confidence as in him. His loss from the army would be deeply and universally regretted as a national loss.

☞ In the Southern cities the business men refuse to take the U. S. Treasury notes at par or as gladly give fifty per cent. premium for them in exchange for the Treasury notes of their own Confederacy. This single fact, in spite of all the empty noise of the Southern Confederacy's newspapers and demagogues, clearly shows what is thought of the comparative stability and solvency of the two Governments, the genuine Government and the bogus Government.

Charleston at this time hasn't exactly been "full of rocks," but she can boast of a whole harbor full.

TAXES TO SUSTAIN THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.—The times are hard throughout our country, but we are well convinced that no tax ever levied in the United States was paid more cheerfully than any tax levied or to be levied for the support of our Government in this war will be paid so far as the power to pay exists. Rather than fail to pay, men and women and even patriotic children will cheerfully submit to sacrifices, which, in ordinary times, they would think unendurable. They will reflect that the sacrifices are for our glorious Union, and make them not only with resignation but with joy. And, after all, *their* inconveniences, even at the most, will be little indeed compared with those of the six hundred thousand men, who, for country's sake, have left families and hearthstones to suffer, to fight, to bleed, perhaps to die, in this most fearful and horrible war waged by ambition against the Union, against mankind, and against God.

If, says the Baltimore American, we recur to the scenes of the old Revolutionary war, and learn from the history of that period how readily the people contributed to sustain the Government through a contest which lasted for seven years, such encouraging views as those given in the following extract from a letter written on the 19th of October, 1775, by the sage and patriot Benjamin Franklin, ought to be conned by every one interested in the perpetuity of the Union—the result, in part, of his labors. It has but lately come to light, and was furnished the New York Christian Enquirer by Professor Bache, who is, we believe, a grandson of the great philosopher:

There has been a plentiful year here, as well as with us; and there are as many cheerful countenances among those who are driven from house and home at Boston, or lost their all at Charleston, as among other people. Not a murmur has yet been heard, that if they had been less zealous in the cause of liberty they might still have enjoyed their possessions. For my own part, though I am for the most prudent parsimony of the public treasury, I am not terrified by the expense of this war, should it continue even so long. A little more frugality or a little more industry in individuals, will with ease defray it. Suppose it £100,000 a month, or £1,200,000 a year. If 500,000 families will each spend a shilling a week less or earn a shilling a week more; or if they will spend elxpence a week less and earn elxpence a week more, they may pay the whole sum without otherwise feeling it. For saving to the state is taxes three fourths of the money, and 500,000 women doing each threepence worth of spinning or knitting in a week will pay the rest. I wish, nevertheless, most earnestly for peace, this war being a truly unnatural and mischievous one; but we have nothing to expect from submission but slavery and contempt.

The Government has seen fit, at the present time, to lay a tax on certain luxuries, and it will be called upon to levy other taxes for like patriotic purposes with those dwelt upon in the extract above; and on due reflection we cannot but think that those who love the Union will cheerfully contribute their quota for the purposes designed. And in giving the law bearing upon the case, recently passed, we thought it could not have a better prefix than the extract from Franklin's letter:

The following is a copy of the supplemental Tariff bill which passed the House on the 23d, and is now a law:

"*Be it enacted, &c*, That from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties, and rates of duty, that is to say:

"*First*—On all teas, 20 cents per pound.

"*Second*—Coffee of all kinds, 5 cents per pound.

"*Third*—Of all raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, and on sugars not advanced above No. 12, Dutch standard, by claying, berliug, clarifying, or other process, and on syrup of sugar or sugar cane, and concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, 2½ cents per pound; on sugar after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any other way adulterated, and on sugar candy, 8 cents per pound; on molasses, 6 cents per gallon, provided that all sirups of sugar or sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melndo, entered under the name of molasses or any other name than sirup of sugar or sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be forfeited."

If any of our citizens are disposed to consider the necessary taxation a hardship, let them first attempt to place an estimate on the infinite and invaluable advantages they enjoy as citizens of a free government, and next let them make a calculation of the amount extra they will have to contribute, and they will doubtless be surprised to find how trifling is the sum needful to sustain that country which has ever been to them their greatest benefactor.

☞The tone of the English press towards our country has become so insolent that thousands of our people have been highly exasperated, and are ready for an immediate war with Great Britain. We must exercise much cool reflection on this subject, and not suffer our passions to warp our better judgment. The English press is not the British Government, and, while the London newspapers have been arrogant and abusive in all their comments upon the Trent affair, the diplomatic correspondence on the part of Earl Russell and Lord Lyons has been characterized by mildness and courtesy. We can well afford to despise the scurrility of the press while we have gentlemen with whom to transact our business. The newspapers across the water are all representatives of some particular political or pecuniary interest. The political "outs" hoped to oust the "ins" by fanning the war fever, while the manufacturers are still sore over the workings of the Morrill tariff, and are ready to snap at the free trade bait which conceals the hook thrown out by the Confederacy to catch a recognition. The political London world will be calmer now, and if we have to encounter the malevolence of the lords of the looms and spindles, why "ponce has her victories as well as war." We can inflict infinite injury upon them without burning powder, and at the same time do ourselves the greatest benefit. If the United States, or rather the people, without any special action of our government, were to abstain from the use of all articles manufactured in England, we should cripple her and add to our own material wealth and national independence. She takes nothing from us unless necessity compels her to enter our markets, and she furnishes nothing that we cannot do without or produce ourselves. Let us always bear these facts in our minds, and they will enable us to strike Great Britain in its most vulnerable part.

☞ The Ericsson Water Battery, now in course of construction at Green Point, near New York, will be ready for sea within three or four days. About two hundred workmen are employed on it, night and day. The engines have already been placed in the vessel, and are found to work well. The turret and other parts of the Battery are almost finished at different iron works in New York and elsewhere; and, unless unforeseen obstacles prevent, this new illustration of American inventive talent and business despatch will be ready, according to contract, on the 15th of January. The two Columbiads will then be mounted in their turret; Government officers and gunners will be placed on board; and the Battery will proceed to within the shortest breaching distance of one of the largest rebel batteries, for the completo testing of her offensive powers. These having been entisfactorily demonstrated, and the other requirements of the contract met, the Ericeson Battery will be turned over to the possession of the Government.

☞It is said that the people of the South need at this time 25,000 tons of salt, having scarcely any at all. Physicians say, that, if men undertake to live for any considerable time without salt, their flesh becomes filled with worms. Perhaps it may yet be said of the Southern Confederacy as was written of Herod the King, "And he was eaten of worms and gave up the ghost."

☞Gen. Hardee, in a special order, has given a most false account of Willich's victory. Misrepresentation is an important part of "Hardee's Tactics."

☞The South Carolinians boast that they can stand fire, but the one at Charleston was more than they could stand comfortably.

CLARK'S KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.—The many friends and admirers of Lewis Gaylord Clark, who have regretted that circumstances compelled him to withdraw from the "Knickerbocker," with which he had been associated for over twenty-five years, will be gratified to learn that he will issue on the first of March the first number of "Clark's Knickerbocker's Magazine." The proprietor of "Old Knick" has been proper to introduce the subject of sectional politics in its pages, and this led to Mr. Clark's retirement. We have received a letter from him, announcing his new project, which is so characteristic of the writer, that, though merely intended for our private eye, we shall take the liberty of publishing it to the world, as it explains his reasons and motives more definitely than we can explain them. We anticipate that Mr. Clark will throw all his geniality and *bonhommie* into his new work, and we hope the editorial corps will yield a hearty assistance to the veteran brother of the regiment and emulate the assiduity of the "Bunkum Flag-Staff" to "circulate! circulate" his intentions. It is unnecessary to say how Mr. Clark has conducted the "old Knick" for twenty-seven years, for his "Editor's Table," and his "Gossip with Readers and Correspondents" have become a part of the literary wealth of the country. Nor need we speak of the array of talent which has contributed to his aid. There is hardly a writer of note in the Union who has not added a jewel to the magazinistic crown of "Old Knick" while Clark was its premier, and he will again rally to his assistance the most sparkling wits and graceful essayists of the day. Wishing our old friend all the success he deserves as the meed of life-long energy and toil, we subjoin his letter, and, as an apology for doing so, we warn him not to write such pleasant *private* letters that we cannot forego the temptation of allowing our readers to share with us the pleasure of their perusal:

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.

My Dear Prentice: You will remember that when I had the pleasure to meet you in New York, not long ago, I mentioned that I was going to withdraw from the Knickerbocker, with which I had been associated as sole Editor for over twenty-five years. My reasons were that the proprietor was *speculating* with the Magazine; that for eight months it had not paid a cent to me, nor to any contributor, except in a single instance; its simple material consuming all its receipts; and that its *literary* matter was to be identified with that of another periodical, "The Continentel", and *both* were to be thoroughly emancipation and abolitionist.

Now when in May, 1831, I took charge of the *Knickerbocker* as sole Editor and joint-proprietor, I promised that thereforth all politics, all religious discussions, or polemical differences of opinion should be sedulously excluded from its pages; that there surely could be *one* broad neutral ground, upon which all parties in politics, and all denominations in religion, could meet without "treading on each other's toes," and that that common ground was LITERATURE. How well I have kept this promise, let fifty volumes of the "Old Knick" bear witness; and the result was that there grew up an *affection* in the public mind toward the Magazine and its Editor, which was to me inexpressibly delightful. And such a corps of contributors as I drew around me were never approached by any Magazine in America.

Before the fall of Sumpter I was in hopes that the black cloud of secession might prove to be "no bigger than a man's hand," and when, some time before, I made my little nine-year-old a kite to float in the free air of Rockland over the Teppan Zee, I "split the difference" in this wise: the upright was Northern cedar; the cross-piece was Southern pine; the bow was of old hickory! and the tail was made of alternate scraps of the Charleston Mercury and the New York Tribune.

Of no small this propitiatory "Compromise Kite" Sumpter fell; the brave noble Anderson filled our Great Metropolis with his renown and his praises; and henceforth Union was the watch-word, the only one here, and my little boy, instead of flying compromise kites, was the standard-bearer in a company of beautifully uniformed juvenile Zouaves; and it used to thrill me to take hold of his little medal hand in the night, bilstered in carrying our glorious flag.

Of course, war was now the topic in the Knickerbocker; although every fact had been exhausted in the daily papers a month before, even when the "war articles" were not "made out of whole cloth" in the offices.

That could be "stood;" but when the proprietor began to crowd politics into my "Table," to make me responsible for the most rabid abolition and emancipation sentiments—from the most inexperienced and crudest sources—which our struggling Government at Washington had repudiated as not only impolitic but dangerous, I thought it proper that I should withdraw from the concern; and I did not hesitate at once to do so. I have not had a line in the magazine since November.

Please to announce, my dear Prentice, that the first number of *Clark's Knickerbocker Magazine* will appear on the 1st of March next; printed on new types; its old page, cover, and vignette restored; its old correspondents rallied to the support of their old friend the Editor; the whole to be afforded at *two dollars a year*. It shall be a cheerful, hopeful, entertaining Magazine; reflecting no quarrelsome politics, no dissentions, denominational polemics, but rather the pathos and the humor, the wants and the interests, of all "social humans" here and elsewhere.

Unlike its Abolition namesake, whose Editor and publisher live in Boston, where the work is edited, it will be a *Knickerbocker* in reality; a genial *New York* Knickerbocker, and not a *Boston* Knickerbocker. Heaven save the mark!

I wish you would ask my Editorial friends, who may see this announcement in your columns, to copy it, and "circulate! circulate!" as the Editor of the Bunkum Flag-staff would say. I will not forget the kindness at their hands.

With pleasant remembrances of thirty years,
Your old friend,
LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

☞ Many persons in the United States are turning their attention to the raising of sorghum as an excellent substitute for sugar and the best golden sirup. No doubt we shall very soon be able to supply our own sweetening besides giving a good sweetening to the rebels.

☞We are informed, on good authority, that the steward at one of the most important hospitals in this city is drunk nearly the whole time. Any one who wishes to know what hospital we refer to can learn by personal application to us.

☞The subjoined article, produced by a leading Republican journal and reproduced with approval by a leading Democratic journal, may be given as a fair expression of the conservative mind of the country on the point handled:

[From the Boston Post, Dec. 31.]

The New York World, in alluding to our controversy with England, says the present difficulty is no doubt settled; but its utmost rise and fall is of a formidable aspect, and the overbearing and arrogant temper which has been exhibited toward us, demonstrate the precarious footing on which we stand with foreign powers, and admonish us to make speedy work with the rebellion which exposes us to such sudden dangers and possible humiliation. It behooves us to fight to the death, while fortune presents the handle of the sword to our grasp, and before she turns to us its blade—while we have the clear advantages of the blockade, the conversion of the great staples of the South into dead property, and the non-intervention of the foreign powers who are watching the progress of the war with uneasy interest and no friendly spirit. It behooves us to attempt all that brave men may dare; to shrink from no baptism of blood that may be required as the symbol of national regeneration.

In urging the necessity of immediate, vigorous, and overwhelming assaults on the rebellion, we speak in no spirit of inculpation of the military administration, but rather in sympathy with its designs, and cooperation with movements that are now so nearly ripe that they cannot be many weeks—perhaps not many days—delirred. We urge this vital and overmastering necessity not on Gen. McClellan, from whose consciousness it is never absent in his waking hours, and who only awaits a sufficiency of improved arms to begin the advance for which he is in other respects ready; not on the Administration, which is so impressed with the value of immediate victories that it postpones the negotiation of new loans in order to take advantage of the effect of such victories on the money market; but we urge it in deprecation of the foolish and ill-timed popular pressure and Congressional gasconade that is brought to bear on the Administration and the Commanding General, with a view to divert their attention to some other method of conducting the war than early, vigorous, successful fighting. This is no time for an obstreperous bullahaloo about the few scores of fugitive slaves that escape to our camps. Whether they are kept or returned is, just now, a matter of little consequence. This is no time for Congress or the press to be engaged in an attempt to triumph over and humiliate the President, by thrusting on him a policy of general emancipation, of which he is known to disapprove, and drawing him off into a quixotic attempt to achieve military success by other than military means. Neither is this a time to urge on the Administration an attitude toward England—however arrogant may be her demands—which would create a necessity on the part of the Administration for giving its chief attention to questions of foreign policy, when the crushing of the Southern rebellion ought to engross all its energies. When, by a succession of rapid blows—for which we are now nearly prepared—we have destroyed this atrocious conspiracy and restored the Union, we shall be prepared for the large questions of foreign and domestic policy which we have at present neither the leisure nor the ability to settle on a satisfactory basis. To insist that the Administration shall surrender itself to such questions is a criminal impertinence. In the present conjuncture, the first, the second, and the third requisite of success is fighting—*fighting*—FIGHTING.

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth.]

THE GOVERNORS OF KENTUCKY.

The office of Governor of the State of Kentucky has always been held worthy the ambition of her most distinguished citizens, and seldom have the people of the Commonwealth called any man to preside in the Executive Department who was not distinguished for services or qualities that entitled him to it.

It has occurred to us that a rapid sketch of those of our Governors who are not now living might be interesting to the general reader, and, to some extent, instructive to the younger portion of our readers. And we may remark as prefatory to the subject, that we had a personal knowledge of every Governor Kentucky has had since she became a State, with the single exception of Governor Garrard. The children of Governor Shelby, Governor Greenup, Governor Madison, and Governor Slaughter were our schoolmates, and we knew their fathers as boys know the parents of their associates. Our manhood acquaintance with public men commenced with the administration of Governor Adair.

The first Governor of Kentucky was Isaac Shelby—the hero of King's mountain. He was born on the 11th day of December, 1750, near to the North mountain, a few miles from Hagerstown, in the State of Maryland. His early education embraced nothing but the plainest elements of English, to which was added a knowledge of surveying, which was of great value to him in his exploration of the Western wilderness. Washington, it will be remembered, was also a surveyor for the Fairfaxes in the mountainous parts of Virginia, and even as low down as the waters of the Big Sandy river in Kentucky. There is no particular account given of his boyhood, though it was doubtless characterized by much energy and action, and from what he told us himself, he must have been "the first wrestler on the ground," and not without his love of fun too. We well remember, after a hard wrestle with his son Alfred, in the presence of the Governor, which he seemed to enjoy very much, he made merry at our expense, and then told us of the hard tugs he had with the Dutch boys in the valley, in which he always was victorious, except when the young *Mynheers* had been eating their Dutch cheese—the perfume of which, being disengaged in the battle, would make him weak and sick, and in such cases, he was not apt to fall on top.

His military career commenced at the great "battle of the Point," at the mouth of the Kanawha river, which was fought on the 10th of Oct her, 1774. In this action he was a Lieutenant in a company commanded by his father, and there gave prestige of his subsequent military fame. The Indians were commanded by Cornstalk, a warrior second only to Pontiac and Tecumseh. The battle was fought from sunrise to sundown, and the Indians retired under cover of the night temporarily. The loss on both sides was about equal, and the action was the hardest ever fought with the Indians of the Northwest. His next military achievement was at Cedar Spring, when, as a Colonel, in conjunction with Sevier and Clarke, he first came in conflict with Major Ferguson, the most daring and able partisan officer of the British in the Revolution. Ferguson's force consisted of seven hundred men, but Shelby, who took two officers and fifty men prisoners, besides leaving the field covered with dead royalists. He made good his retreat with his prisoners before the main body of the enemy could get up. It was in this action that Shelby stopped a little while just for the luxury of looking at Clarke, who was fighting to the admiration of all.

On the 19th of August the very important battle of Musgrove's Mill was fought. Shelby commanded. There the British lost sixty-three killed and one hundred and sixty wounded and taken prisoners. Shelby's loss was four killed and nine wounded. On the British side all the officers with the exception of one subaltern were either killed or wounded. On the battle ground he got the news of the defeat of the army under Gates and made a successful retreat with his prisoners beyond the mountains.

Ferguson, whose mission was to recruit forces for the King from among the up-country tories, made an abortive attempt to intercept Shelby, and, after that, took post at Gilbertown, with three thousand men, and thence sent messages full of threatenings of devastation by fire and sword to the Western mountaineers.

This brings us to the great event in Shelby's glorious career. And as it is sometimes useful for man to know how things were done by their predecessors, we will give the following extract from Collins' history of Kentucky, in which the occurrences at King's Mountain are briefly, but graphically, detailed. The reader will be struck with one thing in this expedition—an expedition that turned the tide of battle, and led to the ultimate capture of Cornwallis, and the subsequent acknowledgement of our Independence. What we allude to is—*the drilling, the transportation, and the bridging.* Many of Shelby's men were three hundred miles off, some of them being in Kentucky. Wagons they had none! hospital stores not so much as could be carried in a doctor's saddle-bags. Getting ready to move! This consisted in catching a horse and mounting him—bridges, they never stopped to make, as they could swim such rivers as the French Broad and other streams, and rapid mountain streams. And yet, with this *improvised* expedition, they stormed a high mountain in the face of disciplined regulars, and won a battle that, in its consequences, made us a nation. Had the same thing to be done at this day, "all would have been quiet" at King's Mountain, and Ferguson would have made good his junction with Cornwallis. But it should be remembered that Bonaparte had not then come upon the stage, and that *heavy masses* were not essential. Also, that man expected sometimes to be defeated, and that there could be no victory without fighting for it:

"At this gloomy moment, Col. Shelby proposed to Cols. Sevier and Campbell to raise a force from their several counties, march hastily through the mountains, and attack and surprise Ferguson in the night. Accordingly, they met, each with their followers, about one thousand strong, on Doe Run, in the spurs of the Alleghany, on the 25 h of September, 1780, and the next day commenced their march, when it was discovered that three of Col. Sevier's men had deserted to the enemy. This discovered their first design, and induced them to turn to the left, gain his front, and act as events might suggest. They travelled through mountains almost inaccessible to horsemen. As soon as they entered this level country, they met with Col. Cleveland with three hundred men, and with Cols. Williams and Lacy and other refugee officers, who had heard of Cleveland's advance, by which three hundred more were added to the force of the mountaineers. They now considered themselves able and strong enough to encounter Ferguson; but being rather a confused mass, without any head, it was proposed by Col. Shelby, in a council of officers, and agreed to, that Col. Campbell, of the Virginia regiment—an officer of enterprise, patriotism, and good sense—should be appointed to the command. And having determined to pursue Ferguson with all practicable despatch, two nights before the action they selected the best horses and rifles and at the dawn of day commenced their march with nine hundred and ten expert marksmen. As Ferguson was their object, they would not be diverted from the main point by any collection of tories in the vicinity of their route. They pursued him for the last thirty-six hours without alighting from their horses' backs, but on the day, at the Cowpens, for an hour, although the day of the action was so extremely wet that the men could only keep their guns dry by wrapping their bags, blankets, and hunting-shirts around the locks, which exposed their bodies to a heavy and incessant rain during the pursuit.

"By the order of march and of battle, Colonel Campbell's regiment formed the right, and Col. Shelby's regiment the left column, in the centre; the right wing was composed of Sevier's regiment, and Major Winston's and McDowell's battalions, commanded by Sevier himself; the left wing was composed of Col. Cleveland's regiment, the followers of Cols. Williams, Lacy, Hawthorn, and Hill, headed by Col. Cleveland in person. In this order the mountaineers pursued, until they found Ferguson securely encamped on King's Mountain, which was about half a mile long, and from which, he declared the evening before, that "God Almighty could not drive him." On approaching the mountain the two centre columns deployed to the right and left, formed a front, and attacked the enemy on all sides; and the left wings were marching to surround him, in a few minutes the action became general and severe—continuing furiously for three fourths of an hour; when the enemy, being driven from the east to the west end of the mountain, surrendered at discretion. Ferguson was killed, with three hundred and seventy-five of his officers and men, and seven hundred and thirty captured. The Americans had sixty killed and wounded; of the former, Col. Williams.

"This glorious achievement occurred at the most gloomy period of the revolution, and was the first link in the great chain of events to the South, which established the independence of the United States. History has, therefore, though improperly, ascribed this merit to the battle of the Cowpens, in January, 1781; but it belongs, justly, to the victory on King's Mountain, which turned the tide of war to the South, as the victory of Trenton, under Washington, and of Bunnington, under Stark, did to the North. It was achieved by raw, undisciplined riflemen, without any authority from the government under which they lived—without pay, rations, ammunition, or even the expectance of reward, other than that which results from the noble emotion of advancing the liberty and welfare of their beloved country. It completely dispirited the tories, and so alarmed Cornwallis, who then lay only thirty miles nor h of King's Mountain with the main British army, that, on receiving information of Ferguson's total defeat and overthrow by the riflemen from the west, under Cols. Campbell, Shelby, Cleveland, and Sevier, and that their numbers were daily coming upon him, he ordered an immediate retreat—marching all night, in the utmost confusion—and retrograded as far back as Winnsborough, sixty or eighty miles, whence he did not attempt to advance until reinforced, three months after, by Gen. Leslie, with two thousand men from the Chesapeake. In the meantime, the militia of North Carolina assembled in considerable force on New Providence, on the border of South Carolina, under Gen. Davidson; and Gen. Smallwood, with Morgan's light corps, and the Maryland line, advanced to the same point. Gen. Gates, with the shattered remains of his army, collected at Hillsborough, also came up, as well as the new levies from Virginia, of one thousand men, under Gen. Stevens. This force enabled Gen. Greene, who assumed the command early in December, to hold Cornwallis in check.

"The Legislature of North Carolina passed a vote of thanks to Col. Shelby and several other officers, and directed each to be presented with an elegant sword, for their patriotic conduct in the attack and defeat of the enemy on King's Mountain, on the memorable 7th of October, 1780. This resolution was carried into effect as to Col. Shelby, in the summer of 1813, just at the moment when, in the language of Secretary Monroe, "disclaiming all metaphysical distinctions tending to cool the public zeal, the call was about to lead his troops far beyond the limits of the State of which he was Governor. The presentation, at that particular time, afforded a presage of the new glory he was to acquire for himself and country in that eventful campaign.

"If any were entitled to especial commendation in this band of heroic spirits on King's Mountain, the claim of Colonel Shelby would be well founded. He originated the expedition, and his valor and unshaken resolution contributed to rally the right of the front line when driven down the mountain by a tremendous charge from the enemy, at the onset of the battle. Nor have the people of the Commonwealth called any man to preside in the Executive Department who was not distinguished for services or qualities that entitled him to it.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 8 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Western Express..8:00 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago Night Express.....9:00 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. d, 1861, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

Chicago and St. Louis Express.....8:40 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....8:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

St. Louis Night Express.....6:55 A. M.
Chicago and St. Louis Mail.....7:20 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at.....6:55 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2 at.....2:00 P. M.
Accommodation Train at.....4:10 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Passenger Train for Elizabethtown and Camp Nevin daily at.....7:50 A. M.
Passengers for Lebanon will leave on Elizabethtown Train at.....7:50 A. M.
Train for Bardstown at.....3:00 P. M.
A Freight Train for Camp Nevin and Lebanon leaves daily at.....6:30 A. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern closes at 12:00 M., and arrives at 12:00 M.

Southern Kentucky, via L. & N. R. R. (small offices close at 9:00 P. M. the previous evening), closes at 6:30 A. M., and arrives at 8:00 P. M.

Mailboat to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A. M., and rrives at 6:00 A. M.

L. & F. R. R. closes at 12:00 at night and 1:00 P. M., nd arrives at 11:00 A. M and 6:30 P. M.

Shelbyville closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 .M.

Lebanon R. R. closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 10 P. M.

Bardstown R. R. closes at 3:00 P. M., and arrives at 9:30 P. M.

Shawneetawn Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Henderson and River (tri-weekly) leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Taylorsville Stage closes at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at 6:30 P. M.

☞ On routes where the principal mails close at 12:00 night, the way-mails close at 3:00 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD- JANUARY 8.
OCCASIONED DAILY BY E. F. WOODRUFF.
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air. Max. Min.	BAROMETER.	Therm'r attached.
7 o'clock. 12 o'clock. 3 o'clock. 9 o'clock.	7 o'clk. 12 o'clk. 3 o'clk. 9 o'clk.	7 o'clk. 2 o'clk. 9 o'clk.
33 35 40 33	29 854 29 852 29 670	42 48 50

DEW POINT. Psychrometer. — Wind.

7 o'clock.	3 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.
Weather.	Weather.	Weather.	Direction.	Direction.	Direction.
21	33	33	W.	W.	W.
			Dry	Dry	Dry
			25	40	30
			s. e.	s. e.	s. e.

CLOUDS. — RAIN.

7 o'clock. Amount.	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	In gauge Inches.
10	Nim.	0	s w.	.23

☞A good washer and ironer wanted. Inquire immediately at this office.

STAMPS.—We will take three-cent stamps for the fractional parts of dollars when remitted for subscriptions, but must decline hereafter receiving the larger ones, inasmuch as we cannot use them.

☞From some disarrangment of the telegraphic wires between this point and Cincinnati we are compelled to go to press this morning without our customary quota of Eastern dispatches.

☞Colonel Sedgwick, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, Colonel Enyart and Major Lieper, of the First Kentucky Regiment, paid us a visit last evening, to "present compliments" upon their return from Western Virginia. They are all delighted to reach home again and are anxious to give their swords, and, if need be, their lives to the defence of old Kentucky. They show the bronzed faces of soldiers and exhibit many evidences of the severe campaign through which they have passed.

The First Regiment brings back 791 fighting men, one hundred having been left in charge of a battary in Western Virginia, and 11 wounded and 5 sick in hospital at Cincinnati. The Second Regiment has 890 fighting men, and only 3 on the sick list. When it is considered that they have been seven months in the field, fought many engagements, and suffered all kinds of exposure, climbing mountains, fording streams, and chasing rebels, their sanitary condition is remarkably excellent. Both the regiments have about an equel number of Kentuckians in them, and there are twelve hundred in all. They were recruited over the Ohio river before Kentucky was forced to leave her neutral position, and their hearts are elated now to think that the State receives them with open arms.

KENTUCKY AHEAD OF MASSACHUSETTS IN FIGHTING UNIONISM.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says he learns from the telegraphic synopsis of the messages of the respective Governors of Massachusetts and Michigan, that each of those States has some 28,000 troops in the Union army. This is just the number that Kentucky has now in the field, according to the official report from Frankfort. And yet many of the Northern papers only a few weeks ago sneered at our contributions and efforts to the Union cause! These first mentioned States, although they have been engaged in the work of recruiting for nearly a year, yet they have no more soldiers in the field than we have, who only commenced several months ago. And let it be remembered that nearly one-third of our population is disloyal—that we have not near as large a number of free whites as either of them states, and that thousands of our best fighting young men are in the rebel army. When these things are considered, we arrive at the conclusion that Kentucky, instead of doing badly, has done better than any other State—certain it is, she has furnished more men in proportion to her *legal* citizens.

FOURTEENTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.—We learn from the Lexington Observer that Colonel Laban T. Moore, in consequence of the urgency of his private and professional engagements, has been compelled to resign the command of the regiment which he so promptly recruited in the upper part of the State upon the call for volunteers some months since. Colonel Moore is a lawyer, with probably a larger practice than any man in Eastern Kentucky. Adjutant-General Finnell has conferred the appointment of Colonel, thus vacated, upon Captain John C. Cochran, of Lexington, who, it will be remembered, was designated as the Lieutenant-Colonel of Colonel Dudley's regiment, but was thrown out upon the consolidation of Dudley's and Wheat's recruits. Colonel Cochran has accepted the appointment, and will leave in a few days for his regiment, now stationed on Big Sandy. Colonel Cochran is a gentleman, honorable, and gallant gentlemas, of much military experience and great military aptitude, and his appointment, under the circumstances, is alike honorable to him and gratifying to his friends.

ARMY OFFICERS' POCKET COMPANION.—We have received and examined with some care a book with the above title, designed principally for staff officers, in the field, compiled by Lieut. Wm. P. Craighill, of the United States Army, from the French of M. De Rouvre, Lieut. Colonel in the French staff-corps, with additions from English and American, French, and English authorities, and published by D. Van Nostrend, 192 Broadway, N. Y. It should be in the hands of every field officers and should be made the study of those in subordinate positions who have military aspirations.

THEATRE.—Miss Dora Shaw will appear this evening in the pleasing character of Parthenia, in the play of "Ingomar, the Barbarian." The Parthenian heroine is a very appropriate part for the style of acting. She will be supported by Mr. Macauley, as Ingomer, and Mr. Grierson, who makes his first appearance this season, as Myron, the armorer.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.—The Hon. John F. Fox, Speaker of the Senate of Kentucky, has issued a writ of electico to the Sheriffs of Montgomery, Estill, Powell, Owsley, and Jackson, ordering the election of a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Walter Adams. The election is authorized to take place on Monday, February 3, 1862.

WOOLLEN GLOVES.—The 5th Kentucky Cavalry Captain Haggard, now stationed at Cincinnati, have a great deal of scolding to do, and, as they are not provided with gloves by the Government, our patriotic ladies should remedy the evil. Let it be done quickly.

Two hhds of tobacco were sold yesterday at Pickett warehouse at $16 25 and $15 50 per hhs. They belonged to Col. Robert Calvin, Campbellsville, Ky., and were purchased by Messrs. James T. Edmunds and Smidt & Co., two of our largest operators.

THE PIANO RAFFLE.—Corporal Robert Lynn, of Dennis' Michigan Battery, won the piano at the raffle on Tuesday night, having thrown 49. He was offered $150 and $200 for the instrument, but preferred to let the widow have it for $100.

The Second Kentucky Regiment, Colonel Isaac D. Sedgwick in command, arrived from Western Virginia yesterday and went into quarters at Camp Joe Holt, opposite this city.

FIRST KENTUCKY REGIMENT.—Col Enyert has requested us to announce that all the officers and men of this regiment are required to be in camp on or by twelve o'clock.

☞The next regular meeting of the two boards of General Council will be held on Thursday evening, the 16th inst.

FOREIGN INVASION OF MEXICO.—In July last the Philadelphia Press drew attention to the fact that, under the auspices of Lord John Russell, a scheme was being concocted in London for the express purpose of uniting England, France, and Spain in an attack upon Mexico. This was feebly denied, at the time, by that portion of the London press notoriously in favor of or influenced by Palmerston, Russell, & Co., the well-known firm which, says the Press, "at the cost of texridden British subjects, carries on the trade of political speculation and official supremacy. The denial was discredited, and then Lord John Russell—who is eternally talking of his family tree, sempiternally appealing to his conscience, and perpetually bragging of his personal honor—solemnly assured certain stock-exchange holders of Mexican bonds, who desired to ascertain the truth, if possible, that there was not the slightest intention of England's, either jointly or singly, making any movement against Mexico. Nevertheless, negotiations were being carried on at that very time to unite France, Spain, and England in an invasion of Mexico, and a treaty for that purpose was actually signed at London, on the 31st day of last October, by the English, Spanish, and French plenipotentiaries, the above-named Russell, Don Xavier de Isturitz y Montero, and the Count de Flahault de la Billarderie. Within fifteen days this treaty was ratified in London.

"The preliminary stated that the Queens of England and Spain and the Emperor of the French, 'feeling themselves compelled, by the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico, to demand from those authorities more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their subjects, as well as a fulfilment of the obligations contracted toward their Majesties by the Republic of Mexico, had agreed to conclude a Convention, with a view to combine their common action.' They agreed 'to despatch to the coast of Mexico combined naval and military forces, the strength of which shall be determined by a further interchange of communications between their Governments, but of which the total shall be sufficient to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast.' This united force has since been organized, and consists of forty-six steam ships of war (exclusive of transports), carrying 1,453 guns and 27,931 sailors, marines, and soldiers.

"The three conspiring powers made a show of engaging not to seek for themselves any acquisition of territory, nor any special advantage, and not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its government. Their ostensible object was to obtain payment of money claiming to be due by Mexico to Spain, France, and England, and to insure the security of foreign residents. It was further agreed that the Government of the United States should be invitated to accede to this invasion scheme—which invitation has not been accepted.

"Before the arrival of the French and English contingents, the Spanish forces, naval and military, took possession of Vera Cruz and its strong sea-fortress of San Juan de Ullon on the 16th of December, without a shot being fired! General Uraga, Governor of Vera Cruz, retired on the 15th, with whatever force he had, and General Gasset, chief in command of the Spanish forces, has placed Vera Cruz under martial law. He may find a difficulty in victualling his men, but large supplies would doubtless reach him from Cuba. The French and English fleets remained in the harbor of Havana, at the last date.

"The question at hand is—What next? Will the three Powers simply collect their debts and obtain assurance of the future safety of their subjects in Mexico, or will they endeavor to proceed from Vera Cruz to the capital, only 185 miles distant? Is Santa Anna to become Viceroy for Spain? Or will an attempt be made to reconquer Mexico, and place a Spanish, French, or Cobourg Prince upon its throne?"

A METEOR BY DAYLIGHT.—Early rising is productive of other effects than catching the worm. The editor of the New York Journal of Commerce states that about seventeen minutes after seven o'clock on Friday morning a brilliant object resembling a meteor was seen to pass over the lower part of the city. The informant states that while walking down Park Row, and looking along the street, his attention was arrested by a sudden flash in the sky overhead. Glancing upward, he saw a globe of brilliant silvery light, having a diameter about one-third of the moon's, and followed by an apparent train, not so bright as the main body, but still highly luminous, and covering about two degrees of the heavens. The movement of the object was from East to West, and its apparent rate of motion like that of a rocket. It will be remembered that the great meteor which passed over New York and New England about two years ago, made its appearance soon after sunrise. Everybody who saw that meteor thought it flew at the height of two hundred or three hundred feet until the scientific comparison of data furnished by observers at points hundreds of miles apart, proved that it was at least sixty miles above the earth. The meteor of Friday, though much smaller than its famous predecessor, was doubtless seen and will be reported on throughout a large tract of country.

☞The Washington Chronicle asks if the despots of the Old World, who want war with this country, and who anticipate the easy and the early destruction of our great northern coast cities in that event, ever thought of such a Roland for their Oliver as the letting loose of all our ships, war and marcantile, steam and sail, to prey not only upon their commerce, but to attack the convoys conveying their levies hither to invade our soil and slaughter our people? If our navy is not large enough to protect our coast, it may be effective in more distant seas; and while the foe strikes us on our borders, we shall welcome him to a conflict with armies that will fight with desperation for their own homes.

☞An incident that carries its own comments is related by a visitor on his way to one of the patriot camps in Virginia. Seated by the roadside was a soldier, his musket in one hand and a small volume in the other, which he was reading with deep interest. He was clad roughly but comfortably, and bore the evidence of having seen hard service. As the party approached, he rose to his feet, advanced into the road, and exclaimed: "Halt! let me see your pass." After carefully inspecting the strangers and their pass, he quietly told them to move on, and resumed his seat and his book. One of the party glanced at the volume and found it was a beautiful copy of Tennyson's Poems.

CHEAP COFFEE.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, as coffee is now selling at high price, suggests a plan for making it cheap. He says: "Get some rye; 1st, scald it; 2d, dry it; 3d, brown it; and then mix it with one-third coffee and two-thirds rye, and then you will have as good a cup of coffee as you ever drank." This certainly is a fair substitute, but he who has tasted the flavor of the Java berry or luxuriated upon a cup of Mocha after a Turkish bath would be certain to make wry faces over the St. Louis decoction.

UNION NEWSPAPERS.—While many secession papers in Virginia and Maryland have died out, their places have been supplied by others. The names of the new enterprises are significant. The National Union, of Rockville, Maryland; the Fairmount National and the National Telegraph, of Clarksburg, Virginia, are welcomed to our table and placed on our exchange list, with the earnest hope that the national cause which they advocate may be brilliantly successful.

VOGTLANDER FIELD-GLASSES FROM VIENNA. These superior instruments can be procured at the Optical Institute, on Main street, under the National Hotel. Army officers should order, or if in the city, buy one, as they are invaluable if genuine.

☞A New Year's compliment was tendered to the Confederates by the occupation of the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, by a column from Gen. Sharman's division, thus cutting off all direct communication between the two cities.

☞Pierce Bayles, a notorious guerilla captain who has been such an annoyance and terror in the vicinity of Caldwell county, was assassinated in the streets of Princeton on the 27th ult. by one of his own gang of Confederate ruffians.

☞The army bakeries located under the capitol at Washington have done so much injury to the library of Congress, which is immediately above them, that they are to be removed across the Potomac.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The January term of the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Hon. Peter B. Muir, presiding, will convene on Monday next, the 13th instant.

☞John B. Sullivan, a well-known citizen of Washington, D. C., is dead.

TAXING TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.—A suggestion, recently made by Forney's Press, that a tax of five cents should be placed upon every message sent by telegraph, should be adopted as one of the methods for increasing the public revenue. The propriety of this measure is based upon the fact that the telegraph has largely usurped the duty and largely appropriated the postal receipts of the nation, as there would be more letter writing if there were no telegraphic messages. Every despatch of the millions which fly over the wires from day to day deprives the revenue of one postage rate. When the Press first made this suggestion it roughly estimated that if only two millions telegraphs are despatched annually, excluding those which communicate intelligence to the press, there were $600,000 a year, which, or the greater portion of which ought to go into the till of the Post Office, especially as the telegraph companies actually contribute nothing whatever, in any shape, to the public revenue. It also calculated that this five cent tax would yield at least a clear revenue of five million dollars per annum. But having more fully considered the matter, with the advantage of some definite information as to the operations of the telegraph companies, our contemporary is now inclined to believe that the pecuniary result of the tax on telegraphic messages would probably yield considerably more than five millions of dollars.

The proposal which has thus emanated from the Press is one to which no valid objection can be urged. Every message sent by telegraph takes at least three cents from the postal revenue, and the Post Office service is very expensive and far from self-sustaining. The Government will be compelled to avail itself of every resource to sustain its financial credit during the war, and the people are prepared to submit willingly to any taxation which may be imposed upon them.

A NEW EXCITEMENT IN KANSAS. — Kansas has a subject for excitement not connected with the war. The State Legislature, now about to assemble, will have two Governors before it—Robinson, who holds the office, and Crawford, who wants it. Both, in all probability, will send in messages, and on the complexion of the Legislature depend the chances of reception. Whatever may the result, the matter will finally go to the Supreme Court.

☞The Hon. Gerret Y. Lansing, of Albany, N. Y., is dead. During a long career he has held many positions of trust and honor. He was formerly Judge of the Court of Probate, and from 1831 to 1837 represented the Albany district in Congress. At the time of his death he was Chancellor of the Regents of the University, and President of the Albany Insurance Company and of the Albany Savings Bank.

☞Paducah is the headquarters of Union refugees from Southern Ky., and Western Tennessee, and Gen. Grant has issued orders for levying on the Paducah secessionists for their support. The orders are very stringent and will be enforced.

☞The health of the Hon. David Wilmot, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, is improving, and he expects soon to resume his seat.

☞The Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Jesse Bayles, departed for Bardstown yesterday.

☞Colonel Whitaker's regiment has been removed from Bardstown to New Haven.

☞Yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, fought in 1815. It seems to have passed without any appropriate celebration, although in former times the Democrats of the Jackson school were accustomed to congregate in its honor. We do not wonder that the day made illustrious by one of the most brilliant victories that ever graced the arms of the United States is no longer solemnized, when the precepts of that wonderful and sagacious statesman who now reposes at the Hermitage, and was the hero victor on that day, are disregarded. How could honors be bestowed on Andrew Jackson by those who take no heed of his solemn words, as follows?

The right of the people of a State to absolve themselves at will and without the consent of the other States from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of millions, composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain.

☞The following tribute to the memory of Col. St. George Croghan appears in one of the Richmond papers:

Letters have been received in this city which place it beyond a doubt that Col. St. George Croghan was killed in a recent skirmish with the Yankees in Western Virginia. The deceased was a son of the Late George Croghan in the United States service, who commanded a Brigade in the battle of Tippecanoe, and was so conspicuous for his gallantry in the defence of Fort Stephenson in the war of 1812. Our Confederate hero was an intrepid soldier, therefore, by direct hereditary right; indeed, his ancestral claims go farther back yet to his grandsire, Major William Croghan, of the Revolutionary struggle, who married a sister of the distinguished George Rogers Clark, the same who conquered the Great West while yet a wilderness from the savages and made it a part of the imperial domain of Virginia. St. George Croghan entered the Confederate army soon after the commencement of Lincoln's war of subjugation as a cavalry officer, and has been ever since actively engaged with the forces opposed to Rosecrans and Cox. He was the very model of a bold dragoon. There was probably not a better rider on the continent, whether Texas Ranger or Camanche Indian. With all his dashing traits as an officer, he combined a native goodness of heart and a general bonhommie of disposition, which made him a most delightful companion. Scarcely two weeks ago he was in Richmond, gay, buoyant, full of hope, recounting in his admirable manner the fatigues and hardships of his summer campaign in the mountains, and devising several ingenious methods of army transportation to overcome the immense difficulties offered by the roads in that wild region. His loss to the Confederate army is like that of a regiment; what it must be to his immediate relations and numerous friends we dare not think; but such is the fortune of war. *Fortuna de la guerra!* Ah! what cruel words, which cover up so much of human ambitions, hopes, sorrows, and tears.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF INDIANA. — In his annual report the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana says:

There is a better feeling, a more earnest spirit to-day than ever before, in favor of our Public School System. Without any increase of the tax, we have been enabled to apportion $111,000 more to the counties than has ever been distributed in any previous year.

From the statistical portion we extract the following:

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT THE ENUMERATION OF 1861.	
Number of males	370,478
Number of females	340,811
Whole number	810,191
Number of children attending the Public Schools during the year 1861	237,880
Number attending private schools	17,270
Total	355,969
Number of children in the State not attending any school during the year	163,231
Amount of school revenue for tuition collected and ready for apportionment in April, 1861	$355,126 53
Amount collected and ready for apportionment in October, 1861	105,192 91
Total	$460,379 74
Amount apportioned in April	$353,377 78
Do. " October	102,980 20
Total	$456,407 98
Balance in State Treasury	4,911 76
Amount of Congressional revenue collected during the year	$168,175 15
Total revenue for tuition available for the year	$624,643 11
Whole amount per child	$1 28

[For the Louisville Journal.]

"NON-CURIOSITAS PRESIDENT."

Over this signature appeared a communication in the Journal of Tuesday morning. The "President" (President of what? evidently no of grammer or belleslettres) is doubtless afflicted with the malady commonly denominated "swell head," and if not prescribed for soon must evidently *collapse*. As he desires all prescriptions "left at the office," we would suggest a sedative at once, (which we hope will not be "incompatible") as his fevered brain must be greatly excited in getting off that onerous production—slanderous in sentiment and false in representation. The gentleman's(?) ideas of female character seem rather indefinite, and must have been formed from *questionable* associations. His indelicate *accusations* would imply that he never had a sister, if he ever *knew* a mother.

Notwithstanding the ample provisions of Government for the soldiers, there may be *others* in the way of their receiving them, and the patriotic and humane ladies prefer seeing that the delicacies *they* prepare are properly applied, instead of being left at the *office*, like prescriptions, not "to *be laughed at*," but to gratify the—alimentiveness of the lovel (?) Curiosites, President of the establishment. HOSPITAL VISITOR.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8, 1862.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Gaines's heirs vs. Yeates's heirs, Montgomery; affirmed.
Bryan vs. Winchel & Sands, Davies; reversed.
Headley vs. Davies, Lawrence; reversed.

ORDERS.

Yancey vs. Smith, Madison; order overruling petition for rehearing set aside and rehearing granted.
Shean vs. Ditto's administrator, Hardin; same vs. Witherspoon's heirs, Hardin; continued.
Hardin vs. Neighbours, Hardin; Richardson's Administrator vs. McGinnis &c., Meade; Taylor vs. Gilpin et al, Meade; were submitted on briefs.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

CINCINNATI GAZETTE.—C. L. Vickers, Third street, between Jefferson and Green, is agent for the Cincinnati Gazette in this city, and will always keep a supply on hand. Mr. V. will also take the names of those wishing to subscribe for the paper for long or short periods. j9 d3*

Notice to Sidewalk Pavors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned till 12 o'clock Saturday, January 11th, 1862, to grade and pave the unfinished portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Chestnut street, between Shelby and Campbell streets.

Usual security required.

J. M. DELPHI, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 7, 1862.
[Democrat copy.] ja8 d4

☞Just received from New York by express fifty pieces English and French meringes, fifty pieces figured and plain da laines, thirty pieces bleached muslins, seventy-five pieces prints, and many other articles, which will be sold, at public auction, at F. Grauman & Co.'s, No. 222 Fourth street, between Main and Market. Sale commences this morning at 10 o'clock and continues during the day. j6 d6

☞For the best coal in the market go to N. W. Hughes, No. 100, east side Fourth street, between Main and the river. He sells coal of superior quality by the barge or boat load, and will furnish families at the lowest market rates; having made arrangements for a constant supply from the celebrated Ormsby Mines opposite Pittsburg, buyers would do well to call on him before purchasing. j3 d12

☞Feather dusters and feather counter brushes just received and for sale very low at
J. SUE'S.

☞Money purses and Morocco travelling bags at
J. SUE'S.

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STENCIL BRAND CUTTING. — Floor brands, marking plates, marking inks, brushes, &c., manufactured and sent by express to all parts of the United States by J. S. Hill, Main street, below Fourth.

SHOOTING GALLERY, for Pistols and Kentucky Rifles, Main street, below Fourth, by J. S. Hill. d20 tf

ESPECIAL NOTICE TO SUTLERS AND DEALERS. We have now in store and will be receiving daily a superior article of Western Reserve, Hamburg, and English dairy cheese, dried beef, beef tongue, extra spiced pig's feet, bologna sausage, figs, almonds, filberts, Brazil nuts, sardines, No. 1 Roe herring, 500 boxes No. 1 smoked herring, sauerkraut, white beans, new fall sugar cured breakfast bacon, 100 bbls pearl hominy, 50 casks old hams and shoulders, clear and ribbed sides, that will be sold very low; 350 sacks No. 1 Pennsylvania buckwheat flour, potatoes, onions, &c., all of which will be sold low by
CLIFFORD & CO.,
de7 dtf 226 Main street.

SQUAD, ATTENTION!—Buy gold pens at the manufactory, wholesale or retail. Pens repaired for 25c. *Repointing* 50c. Pens can be sent safely by mail. Postage stamps or old gold pens taken as cash. Old pens are worth from 10 to 60c. All work warranted. Address R. C. Hill, late Barnes & Hill, Main st., below Fourth n30 dtf

☞Samuel Schwing's Gallery, Main street, second door above Fifth, is one of the most attractive and successful in the West. Every variety of pictures taken in superior style and at prices to suit the times. His colored photographs and portraits are worthy of highest merits. Go and see them. n23 d3m

DR. URBAN'S INEBRIATES' HOPE—*For the Cure of Drunkenness, Delirium Tremens, Neuralgia, and St. Vitus Dance.*—A most successful and long tried remedy in these dreadful maladies is carefully prepared with full directions and sent by mail postpaid to any part of the Union at $1 50 for single packages or four packages for $5.
RAYMOND & TYLER,
d22 decd&weow 74 Fourth street, near Main.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to Wilson, Peter, & Co. Call for a pamphlet. ap16 deod

☞G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets, has now in store by late arrivals—
Bleached Cotton;
Brown Cottons;
4-4 Osnaburgs;
4-4 Cannelton Cottons;
Plaid Cottons;
Heavy Towel Linens;
Irish Linens;
Hosiery, Gloves;
Merinoes, &c.

Also, a large lot of Silks and Dress Goods, which will be closed out regardless of cost, for CASH ONLY. jan 2 j&b

Scotch Whisky.

1 PUNCHEON fine old Scotch Whisky on draught and for sale by [1431] d. MONKS.

EXTRA FLOUR.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—
20 bbls extra Family Flour;
2,000 lbs pure Buckwheat Flour;
To which we would call the special attention of those wanting an A. No. 1 article.
d23 TERRY & CO., No. 618 Main st.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SPIRITS, &c.—A good assortment of choice Foreign Wines and Spirits, for medicinal or family purposes, for sale by
J. T. LANHAM & CO.,
n16 Importers of Teas, &c., Third st.

SAXE, POE, AND BROWNING. New editions. Blue and gold.
NATIONAL HYMNS. Grant White's rich book upon and selections from the Hymns offered to the National Committee.
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES'S NEW BOOK—Songs in Many Keys.
d3 L. A. CIVILL.

NEW STYLE OF PORT-FOLIO FOR SOLDIERS, containing Paper, Envelops, box of Steel Pens, Pen-Holder, Pencil, box for postage stamps, bottle of ink, &c. All for one dollar.
d19 L. A. CIVILL.

BUCKWHEAT—75 bags Buckwheat in store and for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.
n18

Horse Pails, &c.

50 DOZEN heavy, iron-bale, 2-hoop, flush-bottom Horse Pails, the best article in market;
250 dozen painted Pails, all colors:
50 do do ½ do, do;
125 do do ¼ do, do;
100 do do Toy Pails, all colors;
Together with Tubs, Clothes-Pins, Wash-Boards, &c.
Just received and for sale by
ORRIN RAWSON,
d14 332 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

F. FIELDING & CO.,

General Produce and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Hay, Oats, Feed, &c.,
of all kinds.
Liberal advances made on consignments of produce to us.
142 FOURTH STREET,
Between Main and the river.

Hay in any quantities wanted, and the highest market price paid on delivery at our store, 142 Wall street.
de8 F. FIELDING & CO.

FIRE-CRACKERS—1 c boxes for sale by
d18 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

CIGARS—
10,000 Conchita Cigars;
10,000 Flexentes do;
25,000 Punch do;
for sale by
d9 TERRY & CO., 618 Main st

STREAKS OF LIGHT, a new book by the author of "Peep of Day," &c.
L. A. CIVILL.

FIELD SERVICE OF U. S. CAVALRY, by McClellan. Fully illustrated.
L. A. CIVILL.

NOTICE TO QUIT, a new novel.
L. A. CIVILL.

HISTOIRE MEDICO-CHIRURGICALE de la Guerre de Crimee. Armaud.
L. A. CIVILL.

CAVALRY SWORD EXERCISE.
L. A. CIVILL.

NEW MAPS, unlike any heretofore received.
L. A. CIVILL.

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE—Toys and Looking-Glasses. d14
L. A. CIVILL.

DAY BOARD.

WE are prepared to accommodate eight or ten gentlemen with good board at our new Restaurant, No. 409 Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green.
d10 MOORE & SWINY.

TEAS—30 half chests G. P. Tea;
50 do Oolong Tea;
10 do Pouchong do,
Just received and for sale by
de3 GARDNER & CO.

UNRIVALED

FOR ACCURACY AND BEAUTY—THE NEW MAP OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE—Sheets 41 25; pocket form $1 50; elegantly mounted on rollers and varnished (to subscribers only) $5. Agents and canvassers can sell these maps readily. Address or inquire of
ja1 L. A. CIVILL.

G. D. CARDS—500,000 G. D. Cards just received and for sale by
ORRIN RAWSON,
j1 332 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

SUNDRIES.

CRANBERRIES—26 bbls. choice, received this day.
Green Apples—150 do do varieties in store.
Dried Fruit—800 bushels Peaches and Apples.
Spiced Pigs' Feet—100 Kegs extra, at Cincinnati prices.
Bologna and Dried Beef—1 tierces each, very superior.
Cheese—200 boxes Hamburg, R. C. Dairy, and W. R.
Sour Krout—50 barrels, an excellent article.
Potatoes—1,000 do, choice Neshanocks.
Bacon—15,000 pounds Shoulders and Sides.
Butter—3,000 do, packed in firkins.
Oats—3,500 bushels prime, in sacks.
Beans—300 bushels prime Michigan.
Split Peas—150 bushels choice Split and Round Peas.
Pear Barley—1,000 pounds very superior Canada.
Family Flour—150 barrels, warranted to please.
All of the above in store and for sale at prices to suit by
TAIT, SON, & CO.,
j3 334 Main st.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Superior, Cin.
W. W. Crawford, Cairo.
Star Grey Eagle, Head.
Kenton, Charleston, Va.
Marmora, Charleston, Va.
Emma Duncan, Cin.
Dove, Ky. River.
Empire City, Pittsburg.
Hazel Dell, Charleston, Va.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Superior, Cin.
Dove, Ky. River
Star Grey Eagle, Head.
Kenton, Charleston, Va.
Emma Duncan, Cin.
Woodford, Cairo.
Marmora, Charleston, Va.
Hazel Dell, Charleston, Va.

Regular Monday and Friday United States Mail Line Passenger Packet
For Evansville and Henderson.
[In place of steamer Commercial.]
The fine light-draught passenger packet
RIO GREY EAGLE, G. B. TAYLOR, master,
HARRY MCDOUGAL, clerk, leaves for above and all way landings on Friday, 10th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
j9 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

MONDAY AND FRIDAY.
U. S. Mail Line Packet for Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
The splendid swift-running side-wheel passenger steamer
EUGENE, A.L. M. DAVIDSON, master,
will leave for the above and all way landings on Friday, the 10th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
j9 B. J. CAFFREY, Agent, 143 Fourth st.
☞The Eugene is the only boat that connects with the Evansville and Cairo U. S. Mail Line Packets at Evansville.

Regular Monday and Friday United States Mail Line Passenger Packet
For Evansville and Henderson.
The fine light-draught passenger steamer
BIG GREY EAGLE, TAYLOR, master,
HARRY MCDOUGAL, clerk, leaves for the above and all way ports on Friday, the 10th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., positively.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
j9 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents, 116 Wall st.

For St. Louis.
The light-draught passenger steamer
EMPIRE CITY, WM. master,
will leave for above and all way landings on this day, the 9th inst., at 10 A.M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
j9 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.
For Evansville, Paducah, and Cairo.
(In place of Hetty Gilmore.)
The light-draught passenger steamer
W. W. CRAWFORD, D. O. PARK, master,
N. L. JOHNSON, clerk, will leave for the above and all way ports Thursday, 9th inst, at 4 P. M., positively, from the city wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
7 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents, 116 Wall st.

REGULAR PACKET—U.S. MAIL MORNING LINE
Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern trains
For Cincinnati.
The magnificent passenger steamers
GEN. ANDERSON, HILDRETH, master
SUPERIOR, DUTHAM, master,
One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent,
Office at the Wharf-boat, foot of Third st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE,
Corner of Fourth and Green streets.

MRS. MARY LOWTON.....Lessee.
MR. J. M. DAWSON.....Stage Manager.
MR. THOS. J. CASEY.....Treasurer.

☞Last night but two of the engagement of MISS DORA SHAW.

THIS EVENING (Thursday), Jan 9, will be presented, for the first time this season, the beautiful Play of INGOMAR—Parthenia, Miss Dora Shaw.... Private Dance by Miss Constantine.... To conclude with, for the first time this season, the amusing Play of the DEBUTANTS.

☞Private Boxes $5; Dress Circle 50 cts; Second Tier 25 cts; Gallery 13 cts.
☞Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
☞For particulars, see small bills.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourself—protect your health—use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints, and Fevers they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents.
j6 d&dwl 210

APPEAL TO SCIENCE

If you wish to be sure of obtaining a perfect hair dye without one deleterious element, CRISTADORO'S HYGIENIC DYE is the *only one ever submitted to the test*, and it has been

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist in the country, and his certificate setting forth its harmlessness is within the reach of every buyer.

THE REQUISITE BEAUTY

of the lustrous black and browns which it produces with unerring certainty in ten minutes has led to many worthless imitations, base counterfeits, and pernicious trash being palmed off on the unwary. Ask for CRISTADORO'S HYGIENIC DYE, and take no other. Sold everywhere. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
CRISTADORO, No.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The following letter, dated December 20th, at Vera Cruz, contains an interesting resume of Mexican affairs, to that date:

On the 6th inst., the first consignment of the Spanish squadron, amounting to eleven vessels, came to anchor off Sacrificios, and two days later the balance, emounting to fifteen vessels, arrived. These arrivals stimulated the action of the Mexican authorities in this place, and the work of removing cannon and munitions was carried ahead with great activity. Gen. Uraga, the General in-Chief of operations, pushed matters as rapidly as possible; but on the afternoon of the 14th a panic was created by the sudden and unexpected action of the Spanish Admiral, who passed a note to the local authorities intimating that this place must be surrendered to him, giving twenty-four hours for an answer as to whether this would be done without the use of force. This note was misunderstood by Gen. Uraga to mean that if the place were not surrendered within twenty-four hours force would be used, and he in consequence at once ordered by decree an evacuation, threatening to shoot every Mexican evacuation, threatening to shoot every Mexican found in town who remained here beyond the afternoon of the 15th. The consequence of this decree was a precipitate flight of a large number of families and all the employees of the government. Everything in the shape of a horse, a mule or a donkey, was in demand, and nearly every vehicle in the place was at once wheeled out, loaded, and started off with piles of trunks and boxes, and crowds of women, children, cats, dogs, and parrots on top. The scene at the railroad station was such as may be seen at fires in great cities. Crowds of people, of all ages and sexes, carrying all manner of useless things, and jostling each other to be first, without apparently having the slightest idea of what they were going to do, or where they were going to do it. Whilst all this was going on the few more discreet natives quietly slid themselves in their houses to let the tempest pass. By nightfall on the 15th the crowd had gone from here, and the streets were like the avenues of a graveyard. Not a citizen was to be seen lounging under the portals or about the doors of the closed cafes. Only now and again were seen dark objects in the side streets, flitting along like frightened spirits. These were Mexicans wound up in their serapes, changing their hiding places or stealthily taking leave of friends. By nine o'clock the foreign merchants, in combination with the Municipal Council, formed a foreign guard for the security of the place, and a sufficient number of young men, clerks, &c., were found to do duty. The following day intercourse was opened between the Municipal Council and the Spanish Admiral, when the latter expressed his surprise at what had taken place here, saying it was not his intention to have commenced hostilities without a formal announcement to that effect. The Municipal Council then asked him to send forces on shore to relieve the foreign residents from their tiresome service. This was not done till the following day, and the foreign residents, therefore, came in for two nights of disagreeable duty. On the 17th, in the morning, the first of the Spanish forces were landed and the city was formally surrendered by the local authorities. Since then the work of disembarking has gone on as rapidly as the weather would permit; but there are still some portions of the infantry and most of the artillery and munitions on board. A heavy norther has prevented them from landing all. The forces are reported by the officers to be 8,000; but I have good reason to know they do not much exceed 6,000, if there be so many. Of these not more than 150 to 200 are cavalry. I suppose that to-morrow they will all be on shore, and then we shall have a grand review. The troops already landed are good for Spaniards, and more than a match for the best Mexican forces. The plans of General Gasset are not known; but I suppose he will not take another step until the English and French admirals arrive. So far nothing has happened to mar the pacific and wonderfully complimentary character of this occupation. It has really been more like the disembarkation of a passenger steamer at Suez, or better, at Darien, in the flush days of California gold excitement; the only difference being that in the latter case there was always more bad grog drunk, more barrah, and less display of gentility.

The change that has taken place here has been the cause of a suspension of relations with the interior, and our latest dates from the capital are only to the 12th inst. There was great preparation for the conflict. Troops were being organized in all parts, but the greatest disorder prevailed for want of money. Senor Echeverie had already offered his resignation as Minister of Finance, and it was supposed that Gen. Doblado would be given the entire direction of the Government, taking under his own charge the portfolios of Finance and Foreign Relations. As this gentleman was the real cause of the robbery of the Laguna Seca conducta, it may be supposed he will not have the greatest respect for the locks and bars of the money chests of foreign merchants. Already several foreigners had been pillaged, and fears were entertained that there would be a general sackage of the capital. Baron Wagner, the Prussian Minister, was forming combinations with the English guard and other foreigners to resist any attempt at a general sack, and it was hoped that these preparations would intimidate the cowardly, thieving population from molesting foreigners in any case, wholesale manner. Still, necessity and their natural instinct to steal may prompt them on, and make them brave enough to break open doors and assassinate peaceable foreigners. At the English colony of Puebla several houses had already been plundered.

M. Dubois de Saligny, the French Minister, arrived here on the 17th, having left the capital on the 6th. He was compelled to be so long on the road to protect himself and some hundred other foreigners who came in his company. The party of the French Minister was grossly insulted by the troops that were coming down to Orizaba to oppose the foreign forces. The soldiers repeatedly cried, "Death to foreigners," "Out of the country with you," &c., &c. Not only the soldiers, but the officers joined in these cries. A party of three hundred robbers had prepared an ambuscade for this party of foreigners; but M. Saligny got information of it and sent scouts ahead who alarmed the robbers, and they fled. Amongst these who came down in the company of M. Saligny were Col. Pickett, the agent of the South in Confederacy, who had suffered many abuses from the Government of Mexico; Mr. Mornn, editor of the Mexican Extraordinary, recently imprisoned and fined for advocating the necessity for foreign intervention in Mexico, and who has left Mexico to escape further persecution; the Count de Pierres, a French gentleman who has been travelling in this republic, and several families and persons whose business pursuits have been broken up by the anarchised state of the country. M. Saligny brought with him the members of his Legation, the French Consul and the archives of both the French and Spanish Legations. Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, her Majesty's representative at the capital, was to have left on the 16th for this place. We have heard nothing from him as yet. He will probably be here on the 23d or 24th if he escapes the brigands of the road. Sir Charles Wyke is much more unpopular with the Mexicans at this moment than M. Saligny, owing to the failure of his efforts to keep them out of trouble. The Mexicans do not know the meaning of gratitude, and they are therefore more likely to attack Sir Charles than they were to attack M. Saligny, for the latter behaved to consistently with them that they have a wholesome fear of him.

The acts of the Spanish Government and the unsatisfactory character of the advices received by the last mail leave foreigners here in great doubt. We suffer all the odium of being parties to the transaction, and will suffer like the Spaniards in parts of the country where our interests must for a long time remain exposed. We hear that English forces are coming, but if they are only coming to obtain concessions they had better stay away. The Mexicans will make any agreements, and not keep one that it may suit them to break. If this occupation does not end in an occupation of the country by forces, we had better keep out of the scrape, and both the American and English governments should in all justice pay the losses their citizens have suffered by robberies and forced loans perpetrated in violation of our treaties, and in consequence of their abandonment and neglect. Recollect, no foreign interest in Mexico can survive this invasion if it does not end in the establishment of a permanent government.

P. S.—I just learn by a courier from the interior that on the 16th there was a general assault made upon the houses of Spanish residents in Puebla. I cannot learn what was the extent of the damage done; but it is said that the military had to be called out to disperse the mob that, once excited, robbed the houses of natives as well as foreigners.

By this same courier we learn that some two thousand guerillas had already reached the Cumbres of Acnloingo, to assist the permanent force stationed on that line. Regular forces were pouring down from the interior. Gen. Doblado had been given full powers by Congress and the senseless mockery of that body had been brought to a close. General Robles had been offered the portfolio of war, and it was supposed that the modern Montezuma—Juarez—would soon again take to his mule, to preserve his character of the "Indio Trieto." Sir Charles Wyke, the English diplomatic fiasco, will arrive here on the 24th. Mr. Corwin still remained at the capital, in bad health.

This evening we learn that the wagons bringing the baggage and effects of the French Legation have been seized, and their contents pitched out upon the road. This has been done, it appears, in the face of an order to the contrary from General Uraga. The bands of guerillas outside the walls respect nothing. To-morrow or next day forces will be moved out from here to cover a radius of some thirty or forty leagues in order to secure supplies for this city; but nothing further will be done until the English and French arrive.

ROME DECLARED THE CAPITAL OF ITALY. After a long and rather stormy debate, the following order has been adopted by the Italian Parliament by a vote of ayns 222, noes 70:

The Chamber confirms the vote of the 27th of March, which declared Rome to be the capital of Italy, and trust that the Government will provide with alacrity to complete the national armament and the organization of the kingdom, as well as the efficient protection of persons and property.

REVIEW OF THE WHALE FISHERY FOR THE YEAR.—The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard furnishes a review of the year's business in the matter of whale fishing, from which we learn that the past year has been characterized by a large diminution in the whaling fleet, the decrease having been larger than in any year since 1833, when the number of vessels engaged in business from the United States, of all classes, amounted to 654, with a tonnage of 200,148 tons; on the first of January, 1862, the number will be but 422, with a tonnage of 127,068 tons; decrease in four years of 232 vessels, and 26,540 tons. The decrease for the past year has been 90 vessels and 31,128 tons; the decrease for the ten year ending December, 1860, was 57 vessels, and 18,690 tons; 1859, 59 vessels, and 18,275 tons; 1858, 29 vessels, and 9,036 tons.

THE ART OF ADVERTISING—*How it is Cultivated—Its Peculiarities*.—A London weekly journal discourses of the art of advertising in England as follows:

"The art of advertising has reached to that grade of perfection that it has a right to a place in any Industrial Exhibition. As a special product and ornament of the nineteenth century, it deserves honor at the hands of a liberal and progressive government. Two generations ago the art was in its infancy. It was confined to a few bald, prosaic announcements in the scanty newspapers of the time. They were conceived without genius and executed without ingenuity. In the brief period that has since elapsed the art appears to have advanced with rapid strides and almost reached its Augustian age. It will be difficult for future ages to surpass the ingenuity of a Twelvetrees, or the enterprise of a Holloway. The balance sheet of a defaulting company which has recently been published betrays the astonishing fact that the charge for advertising alone was considerable more than the whole capital subscribed. Surely, an industry to which our countrymen devote themselves so passionately deserves a place in the Exhibition. * * *

"The first and most rudimentary object of an advertisment is to procure the attention of possible customers. And in this hurrying, bustling age, even this limited success is no slight achievement. After having secured your victim's attention, the next step is, if possible, to fix yourself in his memory. The most approved mode of proceeding for this object is to shape your advertisement in some quaint and fanciful form, which shall amuse him for a moment, and so escape being forgotten. What a world of simple pathos was there in the distich with which Moses was wont to close his Price List of Mourning:

"'Five minutes' time is all we ask
To execute the mournful task.'

"But, after all, the great object of advertising is not only to attract the victim's attention, or to obtain a place in his memory, but to secure his confidence as well. The days for mere assertion have passed away. The public, warned by many mishaps, insist upon evidence. It is of no use simply to asseverate, with many additional superlatives, that your article is the finest in the world, or that it is creating an extraordinary excitement among her Majesty's subjects. The public require testimonials to the fact. And the more testimonials from the mythical Crowns and Robinsons, or suffering Mrs. Harrises, which are dated vaguely 'Manchester,' no longer carry the weight they possessed of old. The blue ribbon of the advertising world is, of course, some connection, however indirect, with royalty. The palace groom or the palace laundress is more valuable even than a dyspeptic earl or a corn-afflicted viscount. Even the testimonials of that mythical department which calls itself the Board of Green Cloth, and appears to have survived the wreck of agencies, no other end than to puff west-end tradesmen, are proudly displayed as vouchers of commercial caste."

☞ The New York World says there is a disposition on Change to withdraw all connections with houses in Liverpool that took part in the recent "indignation meeting" there.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 7, 1862.

THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND DAY OF TERM.

CASES DECIDED.

Mattingly's heirs vs. Read, Daviess; affirmed.
Macklin et al vs. Scott et al, Mason; affirmed.
Gorely Ex'r et al vs. Jackson, Franklin; affirmed.
Churchill et al vs. Murphy, McCracken; affirmed.
Weller vs. Baumann, Jefferson; affirmed.
McAtee vs. Riley, Daviess; reversed.

ORDERED.

Yancey vs. Smith, Madison; additional transcript filed and motion to set aside order.
Burbank vs. Barrett et al, Henderson; death of A. B. Burbank noted.
Field by &c. vs. Wigginton, Hardin; death of R. F. Oliver and agency Munger suggested.
Hord vs. Smith, Mason; mandate amended so as to award damages.
Haldeman vs. Grigsby, Lorne; death of appellant suggested and by consent, name of administrator.
McKinney vs. Littell, Daviess; continued.
Letcher vs. Ingram, Henderson; "
Burbank vs. Barrett, "
Field by &c. vs. Wigginton, Hardin; continued.
Shouse et al vs. Geoghegan, " "
Hite's ex'r vs. Shank, " "
Merrifield vs. Mulhall, " "
Chesher vs. Brown, Larue; continued.
Heller et al vs. Wright et al Larue; continued.
Huston vs. White et al, Henderson; submitted on briefs.

ENGLISH CANNON.—England seems to be in fever because she cannot invent a perfect cannon. After having spent £2,000,000 in works for the manufacture of the Armstrong gun, the average cost of each being more than £2,000, she finds that it does not answer the purpose. It is accused of smashing its own vent piece (which is, in fact, its breech) when fired, and so scattering death and destruction out of both ends; of blowing off its muzzle; of causing its lead-coated shells to "strip," and inflict injury upon its friends when brought into action to cover their advance; of being delicate and likely to be disabled on land; of being impracticable at sea; of not admitting of double shotting and being capable of throwing incendiary shells, and of some other crimes and misdemeanors. To the principal count in the indictment against his gun, Sir William Armstrong pleads guilty. He, however, says he has adopted an improvement whereby, when shattered by an explosion, the fragments are blown into the air instead of being buried among the gunners, but the improvement requires two men to stand upright upon the gun in order to remove the vent piece, thus exposing their lives. The pieces of eight other inventors have been tested with various results. The Lancaster stood 147 rounds—57 of them being compulsive—i. e., with increasing charge—without serious wear; but there was a difficulty in loading. Scott's gun burst at the 310th round from a flaw in the bore. Hadden's cracked in the vent at the 180th shot. Jeffrey's was fired 167 times without apparent injury. Britton's was loaded 300 times, and stood the final trial, but all its seven square grooves showed—and no wonder—considerable wear. Armstrong's improved shunt gun burst at the 46th round, and the rifled gun, upon the French plan, was rendered unserviceable after the 42d discharge. At the end of the war England will probably find that she will have to look to America for perfect inventions in articles of war as she has hitherto for those of peace.

BRAVERY OF THE IRISH.—The earth has never shaken to the tread of a more splendid soldiery than the Irish regiments in the British service since Nimrod founded the earliest empire of the earth to the present hour. In both hemispheres, and under every sky, Irishmen, alike as distinguished as contrasted in the ranks and as commanders at the head of armies, have been their victorious way across a thousand battle-fields, and in every sea they have wielded the thunder of our floating bulwarks, and nobly sustained the honor of our flag; and when our armies have sustained an occasional reverse, it has been ascertained that on at least one memorable day the fortune of the field was turned against us by the prowess of expatriated Irishmen.—*Manchester Review*.

COTTON SEED.—We are requested to ask the question, Who is buying cotton seed in this city or State? Where can it be procured? How much is offered for it by the pound or bushel?

We suggest that some of our merchants take hold of this matter. Let them advertise in the Kentucky and Missouri papers for cotton seed. Several thousand bushels will be wanted by our farmers next April to plant in central and southern Illinois.—*Chicago Tribune*.

GENEROUS.—"I will save you a thousand pounds," said a young buck to an old gentleman. "How?" You have a daughter, and you intend to give her ten thousand pounds as her portion, I believe. "I do." "Sir, I will take her with nine thousand."

Look Out for Your Front Teeth.—A German journal speaks of a young authoress who has distinguished herself in the literary world. She is called the Baroness de Clokerkrakerstocac Pickalkrenken.

SCRUBBING AND WASHING TREES.—The Germantown Telegraph thinks early winter the best time for scraping and washing the trunks of trees:

It is well known to all observing fruit growers that the loose bark of trees is the winter quarters of myrinds of insects, where they securely remain until the ensuing spring, when the warm, genial weather warrants them to quit their cosy homes and begin their destructive operations for the season. We have found a narrow saw, rather fine toothed, to be an excellent tool in rasping off the superfluous bark. It accomplishes it more uniformly than a hoe, trowel, or other scraper; a trowel, or a short handled hoe, however, is very good, when the other may not be possessed. After the bark is removed, the trunks should be washed thoroughly with a preparation of whale oil, soap, and water, say in the proportion of a pound of the soap to four gallons of water. It can be applied to large trees with a hickory broom or a stiff whitewash brush, and to small trees, especially dwarfs, with the hand scrubbrush. Sickly trees, which can at this season be easily detected by being covered with a species of fungi, or perhaps more properly a peculiar insectiverous deposit, should be scrubbed so as to completely remove this. The mixture will of itself benefit the tree, while the removal from the stem of all extraneous and injurious substances will give to it new health and vigor the ensuing season, in some instances to a surprising extent. When whale oil soap is not obtainable, lye may be used, but it should not be very strong.

C. L. S. MATTHEWS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT.
And Produce Dealer
NO. 124 FOURTH STREET, WEST SIDE, PET
928 MAIN AND THE RIVER.

CORN, OATS, AND SOFT FEED constantly on hand and for sale by
d14 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

STRAW—A lot of prime Wheat in store and for sale by
d14 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

APPLES—50 bbls choice Jonnethans just received and for sale by
d14 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

CROUT—40 bbls prime in store and for sale to close consignment by
d14 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

HAY—25 tons of choice Timothy for sale by
d14 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

HOMINY—25 bbls of Hasford, Holmes, & Cole's celebrated hilu dried just received and for sale by
C. L. S. MATTHEWS,
d623 No. 124 Fourth street.

CHEESE—
10 boxes choice Western Reserve;
75 do do Hamburg; for sale by
d7 TAIT, SON, & CO., 834 Main st.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.

The Democratic convention which convened at Metropolitan Hall this morning is pretty largely attended, every county in the State but eight being represented. The convention was called to order by Hon. N. B. Palmer, chairman of the Central Committee. Jos. W. Chapman, of Jefferson county, was elected temporary chairman, and J. J. Bingham, editor of the Sentinel, Secretary. Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, of Marion, was unanimously elected permanent President. His remarks on taking the chair were severe against the Republican party and the policy of the present Administration.

Jos. J. Bingham, of Indianapolis, and R. S. Hastings, of Lafayette, were chosen permanent secretaries.

A Committeee on Resolutions, of one from each Congressional District, was selected, to whom all resolutions before the Convention will be referred.

A test vote was taken on a proposition to make a platform and adjourn without nominations for officers, and was lost. Ayes 72, noes 421.

The proceedings thus far are harmonious and enthusiastic.

The Convention took a recess. Nominations will be made immediately after the adoption of the platform.

WHEELING, Va., Jan. 8.

A special despatch to the Intelligencer from Cumberland, last night, says a detachment of General Kelly's forces commanded by Colonel Darning, of the Fifth Ohio, left Romney last night at 12 o'clock and attacked the rebels, 2,000 strong, at Blue's Gap east of Romney, at daylight this morning. The rebels were completely routed with a loss of 15 killed, two pieces of cannon, their wagons, tents, &c., and 20 prisoners, including one commissioned officer. Our loss, none.

It is rumored here this afternoon that the rebels are in full retreat from Hancock.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

The following is the only item of interest from the specials: On the repeated reports of pickets last night that trains were continually arriving from Manassas at Drainsville, orders were given by Gen. Hancock that the divisions of Gens. McCall and Smith, with Argres and Watts's batteries and 25 wagons, should make a reconnoissance at daybreak. 22,000 men started accordingly this morning with two days rations and 40 rounds of cartridges to each man. A march of 5 miles failed to discover the enemy. Twenty-five loads of forage only rewarded the expedition.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

The Canada, with dates of the 29th ultimo, has arrived. She has on board 300 troops. The steamship Bavaria arrived at Southampton on the 29th December. A great state of emptiness prevailed in England when the Canada left, pending the arrival of the Africa with the response of the American Government.

Liverpool.—Sales of cotton on Friday and Saturday 15,000 bales, and the market closing easier. Manchester market firm, and breadstuffs easier. Provisions steady. Consols 90¼@90¾.

The Hibernian, which sails for Portland on the 2d, takes nearly 700 troops to St. John's, N. B. The Africa, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th, also takes a body of troops to Halifax.

The Prussian Government has sent a note to Washington, condemning the taking of Mason and Slidell.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 8.

HOUSE.

Mr. Colfax, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported a bill, which was passed, extending the provisions of July list, which authorized soldiers to send letters through the mails without prepayment of postage, to sailors and marines in actual service of the United States, under such regulations as the Department may prescribe; postage to paid by the recipient.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.

Gov. Curtin's message shows a balance in the Treasury of 1,151,000 on the 30th November, including 400,000 dollars receipts from the United States on account of war expenses. He states that the regiments of Pennsylvania now number 115; total number of men in service 93,577, and the number preparing for service is 10,638, making an aggregate of 109,615, exclusive of 20,615 of three months men now disbanded.

More than three hundred Pennsylvanians are now prisoners.

He recommends the State to assume her quota of the direct tax for the national treasury debt, having assurances that the balance due the State for war expenses will be arranged.

BALTIMORE, January 8.

The Old Point boat brings no news.

BOSTON, Jan 8.

Ex-Governor Morehead of Kentucky has been released from Fort Warren on his parole, and proceeded immediately to New York.

The Niagara sailed to-day. She took out about $350,000 in specie.

A Valuable Liniment for Man or Beast.—Take of liquid opodeldoc, 2 oz; oil spike, 2 oz; nqua ammonia, 2 oz; tincture capsicum, 1 oz.; tincture Spanish flies, 1 oz; spirits turpentine, 1 oz; alcohol, 1 oz.—Mix; shake well previous to applying. This liniment will be found a certain cure for sweeny, bruises, lameness, &c., in horses. The writer of this has sold gallons of it to farmers, stage drivers, &c., and never knew it to fail. It will also be found a superior remedy for rheumatism, pains, &c., in man. E

To Clean Turkey Carpets.—To revive the color of a Turkey carpet, beat it well with a stick till the dust is all got out; then with a lemon or sorrel juice, take out the spots of ink, if the carpet be stained with any; wash it in cold water, and afterwards shake out all the water from the threads of the carpet. When it is thoroughly dry, rub it all over with the crumbs of a hot wheaten loaf; and if the weather is very fine, hang it out in the open air a night or two.

Potato Jelly—Is made from the flour, only boiling water must be poured upon it, but care must be taken that it be absolutely boiling, or the complete change into jelly will not take place. It does not take many minutes to thus change a raw potato into this substance, which is not only highly nutritive but extremely agreeable to the palate when flavored with a little sugar, nutmeg, and white wine.

Turnips in Gravy.—To a pound of turnips sliced and cut into dice, pour a quarter pint of boiling veal gravy; add a small lump of sugar, some salt, and cayenne or white pepper, and boil them quickly fifty to sixty minutes. Serve them very hot.

To Boil Onions Plain.—Peel them and soak them an hour in cold water; put them into boiling milk and water; boil them till tender, and serve with melted butter. Or boil them in two waters.

French Milk of Roses—Is made with rose water; tincture of benzoin; tincture of storax; of each of the two latter one ounce put into the rose water; to increase the scent, a little spirits of roses is added.

How to Renovate the Tops of Kid Boots.—Defaced kid boots will be greatly improved by being rubbed well with a mixture of cream and ink.

WHITE BEANS.
24 BBLS WHITE BEANS received and for sale by
d30 JAMES LOW & CO.,
208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

FISH—A new package Roe Herring, Mackerel, White Fish Codfish, and Mackerel, all fresh receipts, will be sold at reduced rates to close by.
d19 TAIT, SON, & CO., No. 834 Main st.

New Map of Kentucky and Tennessee.
THE Louisville Journal says "This map is reliable and complete. For military purposes and all others it has no equal. The necessity of it is seen every time we read the news." Large, accurate, and beautiful. Price by mail $1 25.
d19 L. A. CIVILL.

SODA—50 casks Bi Carb Soda, just received and for sale by
d16 GARDNER & CO.

COFFEE—133 bags prime Rio Coffee just received and for sale by
d19 GARDNER & CO.

SODA—25 boxes Bicarb Soda, pound papers, just received and for sale by
d19 GARDNER & CO.

BEANS—100 sacks prime Michigan for sale by
d19 TAIT, SON, & CO., 834 Main st.

POTATOES—1,200 bbls choice Neshanocs in store and for sale by
d19 TAIT SON, & CO., No. 834 Main st.

5 BBLS EPSOM SALTS;
100 dozen assorted Buckets;
100 do brass and iron bound Cedar Buckets;
25 boxes Virginia Tobacco; for sale by
d2 TERRY & CO., 818 Main st.

Bargains for Cutlers and Soldiers.
POCKET Inks, Port-Folios, Combs, Brushes, Union Paper and Envelops, Military Books, &c., at astonishingly low rates.
d2 L. A. CIVILL.

CRANBERRIES—25 bbls choice just received and for sale by
d6 TAIT, SON, & CO., 834 Main st.

PEPPER—
20 bags Pepper;
20 do Spice;
100 mats Cinnamon;
3 cases Nutmegs; for sale by
d4 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

SUGAR—
1,000 bbls Yellow;
400 bbls White; for sale by
d18 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

COTTON YARNS—
100 bags assorted numbers Cotton Yarns;
50 bales Cotton Twine;
50 do Candle-Wick;
50 do Batting; for sale by
d18 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

FLOUR AND CORN-MEAL
100 bbls choice Family Flour;
100 sacks prime Corn-Meal;
For sale low to close consignment by
d19 TAIT, SON, & CO., No. 834 Main st.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
JUST received and for sale very low—
A large lot Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel (in kits, ½bbls, and bbls);
Roe Herring (in kits and ½bbls);
Potomac Shad do;
White Fish (in ½bbls);
Pennocott Salmon (in kits)
Codfish (in casks and boxes).
d19 TERRY & CO., 818 Main st.

APPLE BRANDY AND FRENCH BRANDY—
15 bbls Apple Brandy, 2 years old;
25 bbls superior French Brandy;
In store and for sale by
d13 ANTHONY ZANONE & SON,
Fifth st., below Main.

BACON—
30 casks clear Sides;
5 do Shoulders;
20 boxes Breakfast Bacon
10 Pieces sugar-cured Hams;
For sale low to close consignment by
d7 TAIT SON, & CO., 834 Main st.

[From the Ger. Telegraph.]

RAISING HORSES.—This, if not the most important, is one of the most important branches of stock raising.

Everybody likes to drive good horses, yet how few take much pains to raise them.

It costs little or no more to raise a good horse than a poor one. Any one who owns a good sound mare may raise good colts; they may not be Flora Temples, but if a little care is exercised will be good, and may be excellent.

Henry William Herbert truly said when speaking of the horses of this country, that "if a horse will carry his rider without kicking him on his head, or draw him in his wagon or buggy without kicking it to shivers; if he will go off at a walk, increase his speed to the top of his gait, and stop again when pulled up without running away; if he will hold back going down hill; if he will not balk going up hill; and more particularly if he will stand at a door without tying, he is held to be fully broken, and is willingly received, credited, and paid for as such."

I will suppose that the farmer owns a mare and wishes to raise colts. Too many will procure the services of the nearest or lowest priced (not cheapest) horse. This is a grand mistake with any kind of stock, and none more so than with the horse. The stallion should be chosen with regard to the mare, and kind of service desired of the offspring. If the colt is wanted for a common farm horse, for working and driving, then choose the horse accordingly; if the mare be narrow chested, then choose a wide chested horse; if she is too short legged, choose a long legged horse.

After selecting your horse, little can be done until the mare is nearly ready to foal. This is a critical period both for the mare and foal. Moderate work will not injure either even within twelve hours of foaling time; but, unless it is absolutely necessary, it should be avoided for a day or two. As the time of foaling approaches, if the mare is worked, she should have more generous feed, for she has not only herself to support but also her colt.

In warm weather a cool, airy place is best; but in cold weather, warm shelter, but not close, should be provided. A little extra care and feed at this stage will be amply repaid. After this nature should be allowed to perform her task. As soon as the colt can stand, let it be handled and petted, and even haltered. It is much easier to handle now than when one or two years old. It is better to allow it to follow the mare when she is at slow work; the exercise will be of use to it, and it can obtain its food whenever hungry.

Let the colt be accustomed to have its feet raised and struck with a hammer or stone; let it be led about with a halter or by the forelock. At this age punishment should never be resorted to, but rewards should be given often.

This petting and handling could be continued until the colt is two or two and a half years old, then he may have the bits and surcingle.

At three years old the gears may be put on him, a piece at a time, taking care never to frighten him with them. Before hitching him to the wagon, let him become accustomed to the gears and straps hanging about him. Let him smell everything about the wagon that he is afraid of. Place him alongside of a quiet horse, and, if his former education has been properly conducted, there will be little or no trouble. Let him be petted and rewarded with a handful of corn or oats occasionally.

Patience and good temper are now very important items, and if the breaker lacks these two qualities, the colt stands a good chance of being spoiled. Learn him to walk fast, for whatever habit he now acquires will mostly be permaneut, or very hard to eradicate.

Let him first draw the empty wagon down a slight grade, then up it, then with a load gradually increased; but care should be taken not to continue the first lesson too long, or he will become tired and worried.

Do not put him to hard work while young; a year's exemption from hard labor will add four or five to a horse's life.

After the colt is trained to single harness do not drive him at the top of his speed too often, and never with a woman in the carriage, who is likely to drive him within the next four or five years, for if she sees him at his best, that best he must do whenever she drives him! Or perhaps my meaning will be better shown from the following quotation, which, though slightly exaggerated, is too true: "Let a woman—any woman—for they are all alike on this subject, and no one has any more sense than any other one—understand that Flora Temple had trotted her mile in 2.19½, and let that woman have Flora to drive for a day, and she'd flog the life out of the gallant little bay mare if she didn't keep up the same speed for twelve or fourteen hours a day." If she could not get a 2.40 go out of a horse, she would get a "three go." [What a slander! Mr. Harrow, you are too hard.—ED]

Some time since I was called by a neighbor to tell what was the matter with his colt. She would sometimes, in the evening more especially, hang her head and appear languid. He thought she wanted a dose of some kind of medicine, and if he had known what to give would have administered it. All that seemed to ail the colt was that like the patriarch Isaac—she was meditating at eventide.

MORAL.—Don't dose a colt with medicine unless you know what is the matter—or that something is the matter, and advise your friend, SPIKE HARROW, Esq.

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CRANBERRIES—25 bbls, choice, received this day.
Green Apples—150 do do varieties in store.
Dried Fruit—500 bushels Peaches and Apples.
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All of the above in store and for sale at p ices to suit the times by TAIT, SON, & CO.,
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COTTON BATTING.
50 BALES COTTON BATTING just received and for sale by
d31 JAMES LOW & CO.,
208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

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RECEIVED THIS DAY—
2,000 lbs extra Family Flour;
2,000 lbs pure Buckwheat Flour;
To which we would call the special attention of those wanting an A. No. 1 article.
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100 PIECES BLUE CLOTHS, suitable for saddle covers, received and for sale by
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SARDINES—50 cases ½boxes Sardines for sale low by ANTHONY ZANONE & SON,
d13 Fifth street, below Main.

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no19 338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

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RAILROADS.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroad.

NOTICE.
ON and after Thursday, January 9, 1862, FREIGHT TRAINS will run until further notice as follows:
Leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
j7 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.
(Democrat, Lexington Observer, Frankfort Yeoman, and Frankfort Commonwealth copy.)

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort

RAILROADS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861, Trains will leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevlew; connecting at Eminence with stages for New Castle; at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville; at Payne's Station for Georgetown; and at Lexington via railroad and stage for Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

SECOND TRAIN—2:00 P. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Gilman's, Eagle Course, Ormsby's, Brownsboro, Beckner's, and North Benson; connecting by stage at Eminence for Newcastle, and at Payne's for Georgetown.

THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION—Leaves at 4:10 P. M., st